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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Ideas, Not Men, Offer Hope

Hoare Impresses Geneva

He Solemnly Warns Italy

Relies on Right, Not Guns

Did Evil Idea Slay Long?

Thoughts Seen as Things

IN AN age of unparalleled dictation, the plain fact still appears to be that it is not men but ideas that are ruling the troubled world. Individuals would like to impress their autocratic views upon the whole of public affairs, are striving to do so, and yet the impression of the observer of current events is that it is not the will of this or that leader which is forcing acceptance, but that the focus is with ideas forcing their way to the forefront through collective thinking. Ideas are being pushed up and ideas are being pushed down, but on the world stage there is less suspicion, less opposition and more hope because of this condition—Right ideas, unlike individuals, often carry no flag.

¶ Sir Samuel Hoare, new British Foreign Secretary, in one of the greatest speeches ever heard at Geneva, obligates the League to propositions already familiar. The League stands ("And my country stands with it") for the collective maintenance of the Covenant in its entirety and particularly for steady, collective resistance to all acts of unprovoked aggression. Thus Italy, trembling upon the verge of an invasion of Ethiopia, is called upon to meet, not opposing armies, but opposing ideas. Moral force is given precedence over physical force. Sir Samuel indicates that the position of his great country represents no unreliable sentiment, no personal view—He sets up a principle of international conduct as an idea inconceivable of failure or change.

¶ The British Foreign Secretary's address to the earnestly listening representatives of 57 nations does not disavow sanctions. In fact, the implication is clear that if such a course proves necessary to keep Italy to its Covenant pledge to a lesser nation those specified punishments known in diplomatic language as sanctions will be insisted upon. But all feel of force was held out of and none was thrust into the Hoare presentation. There was the appeal to international righteousness, to the respecting of a common formal obligation. There was the assumption that men would do right because they knew right. Britain has the military equipment to back formidably any demand—But Britain, said Hoare, would hold to a right idea "with firm, enduring, universal persistence."

¶ Secretary Hoare's appeal in the terms of idea rather than of national will moves idea a long step toward triumph. Members of the League Council, when the night has passed, express their determination to sit continuously until appropriate measures have been taken in the Italo-Ethiopian case. They will not separate while the threat of war hangs over Africa. If war begins, the session will continue with proper action. Selfish interests continue to struggle under the surface at Geneva, several European nations estimate their gain or loss, but none doubts that a great thing has been done. Men's tempers have been cooled a little. Men's famished eyes have been cleared so that again they can see the issue accurately—Not some men's minds, but a faithful precept will win out if men let it.

¶ But not all the ideas coming to the surface and seeking to govern human thoughts and acts in these days are good ideas. The assassination of Senator Huey P. Long, as viewed by psychiatry, rose from something far deeper and more significant than individual unbalance. It was already a completed idea in many human minds. It was due, psychiatrists maintain, to a network of emotional currents in society. Dr. J. L. Moreno, internationally known in the field of "sociometry," says that in certain crimes the individuals implicated are negligible compared to the emotional underlying currents which provoke them to act. The crime, he says, is committed many times in fantasy—Then some yielding one gives it actual form and a Long empire falls.

¶ Thoughts are things. Right ideas, and these alone, can save the world from its difficulties. But ideas must skillfully be weighed. Men may mask their designs or mistakes within what they pretend are astonishing ideas for the public good. Observers doubted that Senator Long's "Share the Wealth" plan was a sound or wholly sincere idea; yet millions were falling in behind that leadership. A certain plan for old-age abundance is called by many economists impossible; yet millions are espousing its cause. Men must learn more about ideas; how to know true ones, how to reject false ones. The way out of every problem is bound up in some right idea. Statesmen must become more expert, through the study of right ideas, in recognizing the right way—Then the right way must be given the right of way.

League Aims To Sit Until Italy Yields

Little Nations Join in Strong Support of British Stand

Laval Considers New Proposals

Council Committee of Five Expected to Report Failure to League

By Sisley Huddleston

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 12—Members of the Council expressed their determination to sit continuously until all appropriate measures have been taken in the Italo-Ethiopian conflict. While the menace of war hangs over East Africa and while a pacific solution remains unfound, the delegates will not separate. And if war begins, the Council will sit in session until it has reached the necessary decisions.

Such is one of the practical effects of Sir Samuel Hoare's speech, which is the theme of all conversations here.

It would be inaccurate to suggest that it is universally approved, for it can be interpreted in too many ways and it neither closes the door to settlement nor commits Great Britain to action. The impression produced is one of remarkable firmness, but everywhere there are reservations. Particularly is it insisted that the British action is conditional on general co-operation.

Even the promise of reconsideration of the colonial question is restricted to the economic aspect and is not meant to justify any political changes. The verdict is that Britain is unquestionably in earnest in defense of the League's Covenant and is making the Ethiopian affair a test of the sincerity of others.

Reply Satisfactory

As for the French demand for a definite pledge of British support in the event of European troubles, the answer is regarded as altogether satisfactory. The reply is to be found in the British Foreign Secretary's affirmation of steady and collective resistance to all acts of unprovoked aggression.

Nevertheless the French are perplexed.

Premier Pierre Laval, who discussed the problem with Sir Samuel Hoare last night and lunched again with him today, acknowledges that

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Democracy in the State of Massachusetts was today one step nearer to the abyss of dictatorship into which Louisiana has fallen, in the opinion of Republican leaders here.

While comparison today with Louisiana was pointed out as impossible, Governor Curley's securing complete control of the vote of the powerful Executive Council presaged in the minds of Republicans a future open-dictatorship for Massachusetts.

Thus the 1936 election was brought into closer focus for the Republicans and insurgent Democrats who oppose Governor Curley's tactics and "spending" policies. The Republicans say the Governor's defeat is assured. The Democrats point to his increasing power.

Saltonstall

Speaker Leverett Saltonstall of the House of Representatives, top Republican timber for the 1936 gubernatorial nomination, today warned the people to "wake up" to "what is taking place on Beacon Hill." He asked them to visualize what may happen to their demo-

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Social Moment at Addis Ababa



European Photo

Haile Selassie Entertains

Emperor Is at His Best When He Meets Wives of Diplomatic Representatives and Newspaper Correspondents

Curley Heading For Dictatorship, G. O. P. Declares

Governor's Higher Rise to Power Seen in His Control of PWA Jobs

Emperor Is Good Handshaker But Never Despotic Monarch, Talk With Haile Selassie Shows

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ADDIS ABABA—Haile Selassie I, who is the Emperor of Ethiopia, is a handshaking ruler. On one single afternoon, for example, he shook my hand three times, and didn't seem to think he was conferring any special honor upon me either, even though he is a descendant of Solomon and king of all the kings left in Africa.

I met him in his new, modest, and attractively furnished palace, situated on a hill beside a forest, up above Ethiopia's capital, Addis Ababa, which means "the New Flower."

To go to the Emperor's reception, which he gave to the 30 foreign correspondents who had come to Africa to study his side of the Italo-Ethiopian issue, I passed in an excellent American car through many long, well-paved streets. Since there are no sidewalks in the Empire and since an astounding proportion of the inhabitants of the capital spend their time on the streets, we had to wend our way between two unbroken lines of rapidly walking white-clad people.

Police Watchful

A few years ago that would have been very difficult, for the pedestrians here resented the intrusion of cars and flowed indiscriminately up and down the pavements, freely intermingling with one another, regardless of all traffic rules. But since then a vigilant police force has been sternly ordering everybody to the right, so that black cars can now rush between the two white streams without too much dodging. Still every self-propelling inhabitant considers it beneath his dignity to make more than the barest minimum of concessions to the insolent machines from the West, while every lordly chauffeur scorns to drive at anything less than full speed, so a taxi ride here is a harrowing voyage between a human Scylla and Charybdis, with the fenders ever brushing scores of flowing white togas.

I've often wondered why everybody in Addis Ababa wants to spend every shining moment on the street. There's nothing much in town to buy, very few opportunities for "going places" or "seeing things," no circuses or football games and not much reason for visiting the station from which very small trains with very few passengers depart only two or three times a week.

"Showing Off"?

I am sure the real reason is that the people want to show off. This is the only way they have of demonstrating their social position to their neighbors.

One never appears alone in this or any other Ethiopian city. If you're a great chief, you wear a thick black coat over your white clothes, ride a spirited mule, with a gilt saddle over a gay blanket and have 20 rifle-carrying men trotting along beside and behind you. Following this formidable bodyguard will be a corps of servants.

Since moving about in Addis Ababa is fully as safe as in Chicago, and since life is so primitive that most of the servants are idle, so great a retinue serves no practical purpose. It's only a way of making your mule look like a Lincoln instead of a Ford.

But, of course, everybody in Ethiopia is not a big chief and you see all grades of less imposing citizens with fewer warriors and servants until you get down to the very modest status of the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who has only two mules, an interpreter and a "boy," who doesn't carry so much as a spear or a bow and arrow. My outfit, I am afraid, would almost correspond to an ancient Model T flivver, but still I cannot refrain from adding that I have the comeliest and most amiable yellow mule in town.

Got Our Equipage

However, delightful as it is to be borne from one lofty petal to another of this New Flower by Gentle Jenny one doesn't go to an Emperor's reception in that way. So we had a boyish, white-clad chauffeur wearing a flowing toga as gracefully as a Roman senator, drive us up to the Imperial Palace in a shining Pontiac. The approach was past rows of rather squalid little houses, but when we switched off the main street and started up the Imperial Drive it was by no means difficult to imagine that we were approaching a small and modest replica of Maria Theresa's famous Schönbrunn palace at Vienna.

I was met at the steps by the handsome chief of the Ethiopian Official Press Bureau, who cordially greeted me and conducted me through a spacious hall into a little waiting room where I joined my fellow journalists.

We had been instructed to come in black, although we were given freedom to choose any cut from flowing swallow-tails to a modest Sunday suit and the director of ceremonies tactfully but firmly reproached one of our colleagues who seemed to be showing too little respect for the Empire and its ruler by appearing in light clothes.

But He's Not "High Hat"

One must not infer from this that Haile Selassie is pompous or has an undue opinion of his own importance. Just the opposite is the case. The palace with its furnishings and the Emperor's apparel, as well as his

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, Sept. 12

Italo-Ethiopian—Council Stiffens Stand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The League Council will not disband nor let go of the Ethiopian peace efforts as long as danger remains. This stiffening of members' decision was today's leading result of the Hoare speech. It placed the League burden squarely in the hands of France's Premier Laval. Britain had declared for the collective peace system "in its entirety," but could not act "collectively" against Italy without France. What would Laval say?

Premier Laval will say it on Friday. Meanwhile he is reported anxiously trying to reach Mussolini on the telephone. On his west side is Britain, thought to be threatening to back out of the whole French security system ultimately, if the collective peace system now collapses. On France's east is Italy, now friendly, threatening to run to the outstretched arms of Germany if thwarted in Africa.

On Friday, the Premier will disclose France's course between the two—or will be curt and noncommittal as some predict.

Ethiopia Celebrates New Year's:

ADDIS ABABA—It was New Year's Day in Ethiopia today. There were resolutions—to fight if necessary; there were hopes it might be averted. In accordance with the hopes, troops were cautiously removed from the Eritrean frontier to avoid clashes.

French attitude awaited: Page 1.

Emperor—Prepares Radio Messages to America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia will deliver two separate messages to the United States to be broadcast over the two networks of the National Broadcasting Company tomorrow. The first in French, is scheduled for the NBC-WEAF chain at 1:30 p. m. The other, in his native Amharic, will be delivered at 7 p. m. over the NBC-WJZ chain. Both addresses will originate from Station ETA at Addis Ababa and will be translated into English immediately afterward by Edward W. Beattie, United Press correspondent in that city.

Political Feuds—Flare in St. Louis and Mexico

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

On two fresh battlefields of democracy—the St. Louis City Hall and the Mexican Chamber of Deputies—the tragedy of Louisiana's State House was yesterday paralleled. Gunfire arising out of political feuds wounded four at St. Louis and killed one and wounded three more at Mexico City.

Mexico thus far has met a rising tide of political shootings by direct Federal Government action. Control of large areas was wrested by peace-loving President Cardenas from warring local factions—with wide popular approval. The present incident is expected to strengthen the Cardenas hand further.

American opinion, on the other hand, is focused on the electorates—requiring that a peaceful, free ballot system be rendered more potent than dictated ballots and force.

Alderman's Mother Kidnaped By His Foes:

NEW YORK—The mother of Alderman Elias H. Jacobs of this city was abducted by political opponents of her son, yesterday. She was driven out of the city at gun point and left in open country near Wyandanch, L. I.

The two abductors said their object was to keep her away from her son's campaign headquarters and from the primaries at which he stands for re-election next Tuesday.

Students—Radicals Seize University

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Radical students took forcible possession of the University of Mexico last night, and barricaded themselves in the main building in protest against the rector, Dr. Fernando Ocaranza.

The 150 students carried food into the building as if in preparation for

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Court Allows New Hearing In Bank Case

Boston and Salem Men Charged with Misapplication of Funds

Boston Today—*also sees*—Curley at Hyde Park seeking to reverse Hopkins's decision against PWA-WPA grants—Two alleged garment racket leaders give themselves up—Dime rides for north-of-Boston street car patrons foreseen in Eastern-El deal—Watt debates accepting new state position.

***Appeal*—Bank Officers Get New Court Test**

Daniel C. Mulloney, former president of the defunct Federal National Bank, and John A. Deery, former president of the closed Salem Trust Company, were granted another hearing before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals here today.

Their appeal will be heard when the court convenes in Boston on Oct. 1. Just two months ago, the same court upheld a previous Federal District Court decision that both men were implicated in misapplying $131,000 in Federal Bank funds.

In the district court the men were sentenced to serve a year and one day in Plymouth House of Correction. They have been out on bail pending settlement of their final appeal.

Mulloney was convicted of misapplying funds on a straw loan to Helen L. Ganley of Salem, niece and former secretary of Deery. Deery was held guilty of aiding and abetting Mulloney.

Because of the prominence of the two men and the importance of their financial institutions in the community, the failure of the banks and the subsequent charges against the two officers caused wide comment.

***Projects*—Curley Takes State's Case to Roosevelt**

Chatting with President Roosevelt in his Hyde Park home today was Massachusetts' Governor Curley. Subject of the discussion—besides fishing and the Governor's forthcoming trip to Hawaii—was the Commonwealth's WPA and PWA allotments, now being held up in Washington.

The Governor had an extra polish put on his new Lincoln 12 (the famous S-1) this morning and about 9 o'clock set off for Hyde Park. By virtue of this he precipitated himself into a national issue, for the Massachusetts allotments are only a part of the greater whole which WPA Administrator Harry Hopkins turned down after they had been approved by Secretary of the Interior Ickes.

That the Governor would succeed in his mission was almost a fore-

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All Food Prices Sharply Higher With Meat in Lead, U. S. Finds

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—The increases in meat prices in the last two years were tabulated today by the Labor Department.

Since August, 1933, the following average increases were reported:

Sliced bacon, 94.9 per cent; pork chops, 86.3; sliced ham, 59.5; chuck roast, 51.3; plate beef, 60; rib roast, 42; round steak, 39.6; sirloin steak, 36.9; hens, 42.4; leg of lamb, 18.2; lard, 122.4.

Retail food prices in general have gone up 14.9 per cent, the department's survey covering 51 cities in every section of the country showed, but only a few items cost more than they did in August, 1930.

Detroit Rise 16 Per Cent

Some sections reported far slighter gains than others, however. Prices in the South Atlantic States advanced 19 per cent, while the increase on the Pacific Coast was only 9.8 per cent.

The increase in Omaha—21.7 per cent—was greater than in any other city. Los Angeles, reported the slightest gain—9.8 per cent. In Detroit, where a group of housewives went on strike against meat-buying, the average increase in all food was 16.8 per cent.

The survey covered seven other food groups besides meats. The only group to show a decrease was fruits and vegetables, with a 29.4 per cent drop. A 32.5 per cent drop in cabbage and a 48.5 per cent decline in white potato prices were largely responsible, since most items in this group increased. Canned corn was up 24 per cent and canned peas, 29 per cent. All the fruits covered, with the exception of bananas, increased.

Everything Goes Up

Other groups and their percentage increases were: Cereals, 8.2 per cent; dairy products, 7.9 per cent; eggs, 42.8 per cent; beverages, 2.3 per cent; fats and oils, 67.8 per cent, and sugar and sweets, 2 per cent.

In the dairy products group, butter was up 12.2 per cent; cheese, 9.1; fresh milk, 7.3, and evaporated milk, 2.9.

The items costing more today than they did in August, 1930, were:

Wheat flour, 11.1 per cent; bacon, 9; pork chops, 7.6; canned peas, 5.6, and lard, 32.1.

AAA Sees Wheat Shortage And Yellow Bread on Table Of Most American Homes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration is hoping that the housewife won't be adverse to having a

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Brewster Defends Potato Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12—The most illuminating defense of the much-debated potato control amendment, recently added to the AAA law by Congress, has just been issued by Ralph O. Brewster (R), representative from Maine and former Governor.

Mr. Brewster comes to the defense of the potato law at a time when conservative commentators, generally of the Republican Party, were leveling their severest fire upon it. They pointed out that the law imposes a fine of $1000, or a year in jail not only on any farmer "bootlegging" potatoes that have not paid their stamp tax, and are not put up in specified manner, but also upon any housewife who bought, or even offered to buy, the "bootlegged" potatoes.

Mr. Brewster does not deal with details of the administration of the act, but takes up the big central issue of low potato prices in their relation to agriculture. He quotes a Maine newspaper as "querying the quota provisions of the potato act as almost unbelievably favorable to Maine."

That the plan is "very much to the advantage of Maine," he declares, there can be no shadow of doubt. All the other big controlled crops, wheat, cotton and the like, says Mr. Brewster, "were selling this spring at approximately 100 per cent of their parity price—while potatoes were bringing less than 50 per cent of parity and the plight of the potato farmer was constantly growing worse."

The Brewster article, now just published in the final issue of the Congressional Record, emphasizes two basic facts in any consideration of the New Deal.

1. It shows how one form of planned economy inevitably leads to another: Potato control was found necessary because control of wheat, cotton and the like limited these crops and farmers turned their spare land over to potatoes, with disastrous consequences to potato states.

2. It shows the extraordinary political mix-up which specific new-deal laws involve, in which Republicans and Democrats are inextricably confused.

Mr. Brewster makes the point that conservative Republicans like Senators Frederick Hale and Wallace H. White, of Maine, militantly fought for the potato control bill,

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Says New Deal Wet



© Bachrach

Dr. Izora Scott

Head, Department of Legislation of National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

New Deal Blamed For Neglecting To Halt Bootlegging

WCTU Hears Criticism of Federal Attempt to Make States Wet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 12—A general review of the Roosevelt Administration policy regarding liquor and the failure of both the executive and legislative departments to end bootlegging after the New Deal drive against the Eighteenth Amendment as the chief cause of the bootlegging evil featured an address by Dr. Izora Scott of Washington, director of the department of legislation of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, before the sixty-first annual meeting of that body here today, which ends tonight.

Dr. Scott declared that "without question the policy of the Administration has been to get rid of as many dry states as possible, at first by direct presidential appeal to those states having referenda, and then by pressure on governors and legislatures to bring in liquor tax revenue in order to get federal relief money."

States Reject Overtures

"How effective these overtures have been is shown by the fact that six of the eight states voting on repeal of state prohibition last November actually voted for repeal and later enacted liquor control laws," she said.

"Promises to protect dry states have not been kept. Not only have repeal of state dry laws been advised and encouraged, but no laws have been passed in the Congress to make effective the second section of the Twenty-first Amendment. The bills which have been introduced with such titles have been but shadows of real legislation necessary and have not been pushed for adoption.

Bootlegger Still Rampant

"The place the bootleger has held in the picture this year is interesting. The Eighteenth Amendment was repealed because it caused bootlegging.

"At the end of two years of liquor sale, the Congress and the state legislatures are busy passing laws which will get rid of the bootlegger, who is admittedly more active than during prohibition."

Upward of a score of resolutions were adopted today in line with the aims of the union. One of these stressed the essential need of total abstinence from alcoholic beverages in this mechanized age; another declared the utter futility of so-called liquor control was everywhere apparent and another reiterated the purpose of the organization to support a campaign of education regarding the nature and effect of alcohol.

The organization went strongly on record for character-building programs, against gambling and

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U.S. Cancels Tariff Pact With Reich

Effective Oct. 15 Because of Flagrant Violations of Treaty

Is Given Chance To Remedy Break

Denmark, Portugal, Italy Are Also Warned of Discrimination

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 12—Germany on Oct. 15 will lose all tariff reductions granted by the United States in reciprocal trade pacts, official sources made known today, because of asserted persistent and flagrant discriminations against American imports there.

The termination of tariff benefits, attributed to the State Department, was interpreted as instituting a new policy in American foreign trade.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, it was learned authoritatively, has notified Dr. Hans Luther, the German Ambassador, that after Oct. 15 all German imports into the United States must pay the highest prevailing duty rates.

Means Double Schedule List

By that action, this country establishes for the first time in many years a two-column tariff schedule, one with normal rates for countries which grant equality of treatment for American goods, and another higher schedule for countries which discriminate against American goods.

President Roosevelt's formal directions to the Treasury Department to withhold extensions of lower duties on nearly 100 articles made in the Swedish-Belgian-Haitian trade pacts from Germany are expected to be announced before Sept. 15.

The German-American commercial treaty, the first unconditional most-favored-nation pact entered into by this country, ends by Germany's desire and action on Oct. 15.

Other Nations Warned

The effective date of the new and higher tariff on German goods will coincide with the treaty's abrogation.

Germany, Portugal, Denmark, and Italy have been "on warning" from the President since July that favorable tariff treatment they now receive is subject to cancellation on 30 days' notice because of their discrimination against American imports.

Italy is now negotiating a reciprocal trade pact designed to remove many of the discriminations practiced against American goods.

Other Action in Abeyance

American trade officials have given no hint whether action similar to that taken against Germany may be taken against Denmark and Portugal.

Goods from all nations now enter the United States on a basis of equality, and withdrawal of concessions from Germany will set imports from that country aside in a special category to be subject to higher duty rates than charged on the imports from countries enjoying most-favored-nation benefits.

The American Government's drastic action was understood to be in retaliation against far-reaching trade control measures adopted by Reichsführer Hitler which have throttled American trade and benefited the trade of other nations which have negotiated special "balanced trade" and barter agreements with Germany.

Now Up to Germany

Germany and the United States are now carrying on discussions on the trade questions and the Reich's only escape from the higher duties depends on a favorable outcome of those negotiations.

The German Ambassador, acting under instructions from Berlin, formally announced Germany's intention of abrogating the most-favored-nation treaty last October and it ends Oct. 15 this year.

Since that time, however, Germany has made overtures for negotiations toward a new pact under provisions of the trade agreements act.

Secretary Hull has offered to negotiate a new pact on a basis of equality of treatment—which the department claims is not now practiced by Germany—but no answer has yet been received from Ambassador Luther.

Miss Ingalls Hops Off On Cross-Country Flight

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 12 (AP)—Laura Ingalls hopped off at 5:44 a.m. today on a projected nonstop flight to New York in an attempt to lower the West-East transcontinental record of Amelia Earhart.

The diminutive aviatrix, who recently made the first nonstop East-to-West cross-country journey by a woman flier, was determined to reach New York in less than 17 hours, 7 minutes, 30 seconds—the time made by Miss Earhart.

"I hope to make it to New York in 14 or 15 hours," Miss Ingalls said, "but if I can hold an average of 220 miles an hour speed, I'll be there in around 13 hours."

She planned to fly at around 8000 to 10,000 feet. Conditions indicated she would be favored with a good tail wind at that altitude.

Boston Day... Bank Case, Curley, El, Rackets...

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gone conclusion. It appeared to observers that Mr. Hopkins was only making an effort to drive a little better bargain with the various communities than the original proposal made by Secretary Ickes. This provided that the Federal Government pay 45 per cent of PWA costs if the cities and towns or states paid 55 per cent. It appears that Mr. Hopkins would like to cut the federal portion to 40 per cent, but is not adamant when political expediency indicates federal co-operation on the Ickes scale is available.

Governor Curley is expected to make it clear that the Administration can't ride on mere popularity laurels in Massachusetts.

Arrests—Racket Drive Pushed by Boston Police

With the arrest of Philip J. Kramer and Joseph Morabito, manager and business agent, respectively, of the joint board, Cloak and Dressmaker's Union, Boston police today announced definte strides in their current effort to end a reputedly serious racket condition here.

Although the two men were charged with conspiracy to kill and with soliciting others to commit crimes in behalf of the union, the seriousness of the situation was tempered, in the minds of observers, somewhat by the fact that both men surrendered voluntarily to police when they learned warrants had been issued, and further by the fact that they were subsequently released on only $2000 bail. They were remanded for a lower court hearing a week from today.

The present police drive against racketeering was definitely linked with suspected Red activities by virtue of the fact that the police "Red Squad" conducted the investigations which led to the arrests. Garment makers who said they had been terrorized by racketeers reported that they believed the intimidation was inspired by Communists.

Arrests of other prominent labor leaders were forecast by police today.

The racket conditions in Boston's garment trade were brought to police attention last week, when Edward Hamaty of Chinatown is alleged to have confessed that he had been offered $500 to shoot a garment maker, and that he had acted as a "gorilla" for the racketeers.

El Extension—Purchase Of Chelsea Line Sought

Long have residents of the communities immediately north of Boston been irked by the extra nickels and dimes they were forced to pay for traveling by street car back and forth from the city of Boston. Today they were given promise that some of these artificial and seemingly absurd boundaries set up by trolley car companies would be eliminated.

At their offices in the Park Square Building this morning, the public trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway, and Albert J. Boardmen, vice-president and general manager of the Eastern Massachusetts, signed an agreement whereby the Boston Elevated will acquire most of the Chelsea division of the Eastern in Chelsea, Everett, East Boston, Charlestown and Revere.

For the purchase price of $1,500,000 the El acquires all lines, overhead system and power stations in these communities as well as the rolling stock.

* * *

Before the El can actually take over physical operation of the acquired Eastern lines the following actions must take place:

1. Approval of two-thirds of the Metropolitan Transit Council and also the Department of Public Utilities.

2. Bonds which the Boston Transit Commission must issue and their rate of interest must be approved by Department of Public Utilities.

3. Eastern Massachusetts must get permission of city of Revere to operate its Boston to Salem high-speed bus line through that city. (Mayor James J. O'Brien of Revere has intimated that such approval will be forthcoming.)

Watt—State and Unions Call for His Services

Massachusetts labor leaders were hoping today that Robert J. Watt, secretary of the State Federation of Labor and chief lobbyist for union labor in Massachusetts, would continue in his post. Watt, according to labor officials, has rendered very satisfactory service.

Governor Curley having noted his efficiency, yesterday named him to serve on the new State Unemployment Insurance Commission. This position pays $6000 annually, believed to be considerably more than the labor secretaryship. It was said that Mr. Watt was debating whether to accept the more remunerative position, which also carries considerable opportunities for service, or whether to continue in his present job.

While Mr. Watt considered the question today, his friends hoped that the executive council of the labor federation, which meets in Boston tomorrow, would arrange some way for Mr. Watt to accept the new post and still keep the old one.

Some precedent for such action exists, it was pointed out today. E. S. Johnson, head of the Building Trades Council, did not resign his labor position when appointed to serve as a Boston El trustee.

Ethics—Farnum Heads Bar Association Group

George R. Farnum, Boston attorney, was today appointed chairman of the committee on ethics for the American Bar Association. He was named by William L. Ransom, new president of the group.

Mr. Farnum recently played an important part in local politics when he served as legal counsel for the Boston Finance Commission during its investigation of land takings for the Sumner traffic tunnel. He has persistently called these dealings to the notice of authorities and insisted on further inquiries.

Stokers—Two Missing From British Ship York

The elaborate facilities of Boston's police department, including radio, teletype, and motorcycles, were thrown into the service of His Majesty's Government today.

"Pick up two stokers from His Majesty's Ship York," the voice of the police announcer cut through the air. "These men are absent without leave. If you find them, rush them to the Charlestown Navy Yard immediately as the ship sails at 11:30."

But despite all the diligence and good will of Boston's police, the two stokers were not aboard the York as she sailed at 11:30.

One of the two stokers, Henry G. Warr of London, was somewhere on his honeymoon. On Monday, Mr. Warr and Catherine Geyer of Vero Beach, Florida, filed marriage intentions at City Hall, got a waiver on the five-day law, and were man and wife within 48 hours. The other missing stoker was William Bench, best man for the couple.

At the moment, things don't look so pleasant for the stokers. In the first place, they were A. W. O. L. And in the second, they are now in the country illegally.

Fortunately the York is not homeward bound at the moment but is headed for Newport, R. I., and thence to other U. S. coastal cities.

Fin. Com.—Criticizes Awards to Higher Bidders

An impartial observer might wonder about the great number of complaints being made against the city administration by the Boston Finance Commission these days. Everything from snow removal to the question whether aluminum or stainless steel kitchenware should be used in City Hospital has been the subject of a Finance Commission report. Although apparently rather serious charges have been either made outright or implied, little attention has been paid to them except in the newspapers.

Mayor Mansfield answered a few, got in a squabble over it, so now largely ignores them.

Latest protest arrived at the Mayor's office today. It criticized awarding of contracts for electric light bulbs and some new pumps to firms which were not lowest bidders.

A contract for light bulbs was given, states the Commission, to Barney Victor, "doing business under the name of the New England Electrical Supply Company." His bid allowed 36 per cent off list, while another firm offered a 50 per cent discount.

Officials of the Starkweather Engineering Company complained to the Finance Commission that they bid $5300 on a pump for the Calf Pasture sewage pumping station, which was $1225 less than the Worthington Pump Company's successful bid.

"It looks like a frame-up," the Starkweather firm advised the Finance Commission.

Friends of the Mayor, however, today pointed out that many factors besides price must necessarily enter into awarding of contracts. Without casting reflection on any of the firms mentioned in the commission's report, friends of the Mayor pointed out that quality of goods, efficiency, reliability of bidder and like factors enter into final purchase considerations.

Boston Events Tonight

Theaters

"AT HOME ABROAD" (Shubert). Beatrice Lillie and Ethel Waters in a new revue, some of it written by Raymond Knight. Music by Arthur Schwartz. Dances by Paul Haakon. 8:15.



"THUMBS UP" (Colonial) Eddie Dowling's revue. 8:30.

"OTHELLO" (Plymouth). With Gladys Cooper and Philip Merrivale. 8:30.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — George Burns and Gracie Allen in "Here Comes Cookie." Fenway, 1:10, 3:46, 6:22, 8:58. Paramount, 9:26 a. m., 12:12, 2:30, 5:46, 8:36. "The Gay Deception," with Francis Lederer and Frances Dee. Written by the authors of "The Pursuit of Happiness" and "Romance in Manhattan."

EXETER—"My Heart Is Calling," with Jan Kiepura. 2:10, 5:05, 7:55. "Becky Sharp," all-Technicolor version of "Vanity Fair," with Miriam Hopkins.

FINE ARTS—Anna Neagle in "Nell Gwyn," with Sir Cedric Hardwicke as King Charles II. 1:40, 3:45, 5:45, 7:40, 9:40. "Mites of the Ocean." "In a Monastery Garden," Technicolor settings to Albert Ketelby's music. "Rindu Holiday." "Mickey Plays Papa."



BOSTON — "Superspeed." Racing motors roar as a young engineer tries to combat the entire automotive industry which is trying to suppress his invention, which would revolutionize it. With Norman Foster and Mary Carlisle. 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 7:50, 10:30. Stage: Sophie Tucker and Vincent Lopez.

KEITH MEMORIAL—"Top Hat." Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

ORPHEUM—"Anna Karenina," with Greta Garbo and Fredric March. 10:15 a. m. 12:35, 2:55, 5:15, 7:35, 9:55. Tomorrow: "Call of the Wild."

STATE—Ted Lewis in "Here Comes the Band." 11:30 a. m., 2:14, 4:58, 7:42, 10:26. "Air Hawks," with Wiley Post and Ralph Bellamy. Tomorrow: "Call of the Wild."

METROPOLITAN — "Page Miss Glory." Satire on publicity methods, with Marion Davies and Dick Powell. 10 a. m., 12:27, 3:02, 5:26, 7:50, 10:15. Sole stage attraction: Casa Loma dance band. Tomorrow: Bing Crosby and Mary Boland in "Two for Tonight." Stage: Major Bowes's Prize Winning Amateurs.

MODERN—"Steamboat Round the Bend," with Will Rogers. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15. "The Irish in Us," with Pat O'Brien and James Cagney.

UNIVERSITY — "Charlie Chan in Egypt." 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. W. C. Fields in "The Man on the Flying Trapeze."



TREMONT—"By Candlelight," and "The Hoosier Schoolmaster." 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

UPTOWN — Shirley Temple in "Curley Top." 2:20, 1:55, 7:30, 10:05. "Hard Rock Harrigan."

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Curly Top." 3:36, 6:30, 9:30. "Silk Hat Kid." Tomorrow: "The 39 Steps."



SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Africa, Land of Contrast;" Popeye cartoon. "We Aim to Please;" Tom Kennedy in "Stage Fright;" other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

ERA ORCHESTRA—Chester Mason, conductor. Thomas Gardner School, Brentwood and Athol Sts., Allston. 8.

OUTER SOUTH END CHORUS—Robert Gould Shaw House, 11 Windsor St. Outer South End. 9.

ERA ORCHESTRA—Alfred Moore, conductor. In co-operation with American Legion. Hotel Statler. 10.

Other Events

CIVIL SERVICE LECTURE—"The Merit System of Massachusetts," free ERA lecture by Civil Service Commissioner James Hurley. Mattapan Branch Library, Hazleton St. and Blue Hill Ave. 8.

ERA CIVIC THEATER — Three one act plays. ERA Orchestra, Ellis Memorial, 66 Berkeley St., South End. 8.

ROXBURY COMMUNITY THEATER — "The Land of Heart's Desire," by W. B. Yeats; "Ici On Parle Francais," by J. T. Williams; "Roualie," by Max Maurey. Boylston Branch Library, 433 Centre St., Jamaica Plain. 8.

ADULT EDUCATION TALK—By Dr. Kirtley F. Mather of Harvard, on "The Work of Boston's Center for Adult Education." Harvard Faculty Club, Quincy St., Cambridge. 7:30.

Tomorrow

Music

NOON CONCERT—ERA Civic Orchestra, Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor. Parkman Bandstand on the Common.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Free guidance by Miss Maginnis: American Paintings. 11 a. m.

Today's Program High Lights

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
7:45 WMEX, "I Want a Job"; interview of "ex-white collar" workers for jobs.
8:00 WBZ, Finalists of Major Bowes's local amateur radio talent contest.
8:00 WAAB, Wallenstein's Impressions: concert orchestra; soloists.
8:00 WEEI, Vallee Variety Hour: Sir Malcolm Campbell; Leo Carrillo; Al Bernie; Raphael; Tom Howard.
8:15 WMEX, "Five Star Final"; dramatizations of the news.
8:30 WAAB, "Friday the 13th—A Preview"; origin of superstitions.
8:45 WBZ, Talk by Hendrik Willem Van Loon, historian.
9:00 WAAB, Recital Hall; Barbara Maurel, contralto; piano and organ.
9:15 WNAC, "Town Talks," Charles Hanson Towne.
9:30 WBZ, Roy Shield and his orchestra; Clark Dennis, tenor; Ruth Lyon, soprano.
10:00 WAAB, "Tom Terriss, the Adventurer"; talk; sketch.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Mischa Levitski, pianist; June Knight; Michael Bartlett, tenor; Bobby Burns, comedy; soloists.
10:00 WBZ, NBC Symphony Orchestra, Frank Black, conductor. All-Richard Strauss program.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatizations of the news.
11:30 WEEI, National Forum"; "The United States and Its Relations With Foreign Nations," Senator Elbert D. Thomas, Utah.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Meredith Willson	Baseball game.....	Sporting Matinee..
5:15	Agriculture talk.....	and orchestra....	Baseball school...	Sporting Matinee..
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	Vocal soloist.....	"Jack Armstrong"	Sporting Matinee..
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Vocal duo; news..	Golf summary	Sporting Matinee..
6:00	Evening Journal.....	Evening Tattler...	News Service	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Barrett's Orchestra..	Features; news....	Reports; feature..	Cowboy songs.....
6:30	News; features.....	Talk; recital.....	Football Reporter.	Minute Men: talk
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	NBC male quartet.	Rines Or.; soloists	Russian music.....
7:00	Dinner concert.....	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	Just Entertainm'nt	News Service.....
7:15	"Tony and Gus".....	Musical Moments.	Sports comment..	Buddy Clark; orch.
7:30	"Lum and Abner"...	After Dinner Revue	Adrien O'Brien....	Dailey's Orchestra
7:45	McGoogie Family.....	News sketches.....	Boake Carter, news	Golf lesson.....
8:00	Finalists in Major	Vallee Varieties:	"Harv & Esther";	Wallenstein's Im-
8:15	Bowes's contest.....	Sir M. Camp-	soloists; orchestra	pressions: orch...
8:30	Cyril Pitts, tenor....	bell; Leo Carr-	Dramatic sketch..	"Friday, the 13th":
8:45	Hendrik W. Van Loon	illo; features.....	"Idle Thoughts"...	sketch; orchestra
9:00	Death Valley Days:	Show Boat Hour:	Manhattan Choir.	Recital Hall: vo-
9:15	dramatic sketch.....	Frank McIntyre;	"Town Talks".....	calist; piano; org.
9:30	Roy Shield and his	soloists; cast;	Marty May, co-	Note Book; orch.
9:45	con. orch.; soloists..	Haenchen's Band.	median; orch.....	News Service.....
10:00	NBC Symphony Orch-	Paul Whiteman's	Heidt's Brigadiers:	Terriss' Drama:
10:15	estra, Frank Black,	Orchestra; Mischa	soloists; orchestra	network sketch ..
10:30	conductor; all - R.	Levitski; Michael	Dramatized news..	Anson Weeks and
10:45	Strauss program.....	Bartlett; soloists.	Spotlight Revue....	his orchestra.....
11:00	Reports; features....	Forecasts; news ..	News Service	Frank Masters and
11:15	Hoff's Orchestra.....	Sports; music	Schaefer's Orch...	his orchestra.....
11:30	Joe Rines and his	Nat. Forum: Sen.	Johnny Hamp and	Sign off.....
11:45	dance orchestra.....	Thomas, Utah ..	his orchestra.....	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WNAC, "Dear Columbia"; reading network fan mail.
10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
11:30 WBZ, George Hessberger's Original Bavarian Orchestra.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; sketch; Homesteaders Orchestra.
1:30 WNAC, Two baseball games, Red Sox-St. Louis, Fred Hoey, reporter.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News"

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC, "Sketchbook," with Christopher Morley; soloists; Johnny Green's Orch.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; concert orchestra.
8:15 WMEX, "Five Star Final"; news dramatizations.
8:30 WBZ, "College Prom"; guest speaker; Ruth Etting; Nichols's Orchestra.
8:30 WAAB, Eddy Brown, violinist; concert orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Waltz Time"; vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "Hollywood Hotel"; musical-dramatic program with Dick Powell.
9:00 WBZ, "Love Song," with Francia White, John Barclay, and A. Goodman's Orch.
9:15 WAAB, "Saying Things at Night"; Heywood Broun.
9:30 WMEX, "Grandma's Night Out"; program by performers 60 years of age or older.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter," original dramatic sketch.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WEEI, Al Pearce and His Gang; popular variety program.

Scotties—Doggy Tone Given Gift-Shop Wares

This business of being keeper of a gift shop is one of those things which looks easy but isn't.

One can learn as much by visiting the Parker House where several hundred gift manufacturers are participating in an exhibition of their wares for the benefit of New England gift-shop managers.

To be a gift-shop operator—or at least a successful one—one must have a highly developed sense of what gift buyers will like. Just now, for instance, there is a decided market for articles decorated with tiny Scotties. Patrons delight in Scotties on handbags, book ends and what not. But they must be Scotties. Woe be it unto that gift shoppe which tries to substitute English bulldogs or Great Danes for Scotties. It is just one of those things.

A gift shop is an emporium of what nots. Tiny, hand-carved pigs vie with chromium-plated giraffes for the popular fancy, and the unexpected is the rule. One picks up a coat brush to hear it merrily tinkle off a Swiss tune, and puts it down to take up a pencil which has a tiny light to flash on in case you get a bright idea just before you doze off for the night and want to write it down while it is fresh in thought.

But one has to know his public. Maybe next year they won't like Scotties or giraffes and if not they'll go on the shelf that holds jigsaw puzzles and mah-jong sets.

Taxes—Rising Costs Protested at State House

The legislative recess commission on taxation held its first public hearing at the State House today and was told that taxes are too high.

Representatives from many parts of the State complained about rising governmental costs which carry increased tax rates with them. Speakers also stressed the fact that despite bigger taxes, budgets still remain unbalanced in many cases and that some new imposts will be required to meet expenses.

It was strongly recommended by those representing real estate owners that levies be made against other forms of wealth besides property. The retail sales tax was advanced as offering large returns, which could be used to offset present high real estate assessments.

The committee will soon conduct a series of hearings throughout the State to further test sentiment and hear ideas. When the Legislature meets next winter it will submit recommendations for tax reforms.

Philately—Boston Mayor Helps New Zealand Boy

"Dear Mr. Mayor Mansfield,

"I am a little boy in a hospital in Christchurch, New Zealand, and I like to collect strange postage stamps, and I thought that in a big and wonderful city like Boston you might have some very fine stamps, and I wondered if you might not save them for me and send them along.

Sincerely, Henry Bromley."

"Master Henry Bromley,
Christchurch Hospital,
Christchurch, N. Z.

"Dear Henry:

"I was delighted to receive your kind communication of recent date, and assure you that in Boston I do receive letters that bear stamps from many strange and wonderful countries.

"For a long time I have regretted that I haven't had time to collect them myself and study all the interesting history they tell if one views them properly.

"You may depend upon my sending you some fine stamps from time to time, and I enclose a few herewith.

Cordially,
Frederick W. Mansfield,
Mayor of Boston."

Maine Summer Camps Draw 11,000 Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 12—Over 11,000 boys and girls visited Maine's summer camps this season, it is reported. The camps employ 3000 counselors at salaries totaling over $440,000 and 2100 other employees at salaries of over $510,000.

The camps have taxable property totaling over $7,000,000 and spend approximately half a million each season for produce purchased from Maine farmers.

Minneapolis Strikers Riot

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 12 (AP)—Disorders which cost two lives and resulted in injuries to at least 30 persons early today occurred in the district where the flour city ornamental iron works, scene of the strike violence, is located.

Hammond's Renaissance of Sail Becalmed on a Legal Saragasso

Avast!

Who says the race of sail is run? That the time has come to say farewell to windjammers?

The appealing plight of the proud three-skyrail yarder—now only a fading legend of a lordly past—has stirred the inventive impulse of John Hays Hammond Jr., whose creative ability hitherto has mainly manifested itself in the ethereal realm of radio and electrical sound reproduction.

The Gloucester inventor, noted son and namesake of a noted engineer, announced today that he is undertaking experiments in aerodynamics that may lead to nautical adaptations designed to make the picturesque sailing ship a practical means of transportation in this prosaic seagoing day.

He Went to the Master

Mr. Hammond declined to elaborate upon the theories involved in the tests now being outlined at his North Shore laboratories. He said that books and photographs by Dr. Manfred Curry, noted German authority on the aerodynamics of sail, had bestirred his imagination. Mr. Hammond not only absorbed the complex theories of the German expert, but felt that he could expand these unfolding principles of harnessing the winds as driving power for ocean craft.

Ideas react forcefully on Inventor Hammond's dynamic imagination. This particular one sent him scouring the North Atlantic coast for a suitable ship upon which to apply his tests. He hit upon the Diamantine, a 111-ton auxiliary schoner, hailing out of the salt-cod port of Lunenberg. Lloyds at Halifax gave the Nova Scotia hooker their official A-1 and the vessel came west to Gloucester.

A survey by local Lloyd representatives condemning the Diamantine has thrown a belaying pin in the flywheel as far as immediate experiments are concerned. The Hammond Research Corporation has filed suit for $25,000 in the Supreme Court of New York against the chairman of the American Committee of Lloyd's.

Becalmed on Legal Sea

The matter is hanging fire there today with Mr. Hammond not yet decided about whether to go out and look for another vessel or wait until this case is settled. In the meantime, tests have been suspended.

Mr. Hammond said today that the goal he has in view will not dispense with sails, but will utilize them to better advantage by certain innovations in rig. What these potential changes involved, the inventor didn't feel free to say. He has made model tests in a wind tunnel. He was eager to apply them to a ship. The question is, the Diamantine—or a not-so-leaky laboratory?

Curley Dictatorship Seen Ahead by G. O. P.

(Continued from Page 1)

cratic institutions through the growing power of Governor Curley and his appointees.

From Republican Party headquarters came the statement that "The State of Massachusetts is still Republican," but that the Republicans and dissatisfied independents must voice their reputed displeasure in 1936 or face conditions closely resembling a dictatorship.

Commissioner

That Governor Curley rules supreme in this State is not denied. Where he could not remove a commissioner, or abolish a commission, Mr. Curley has managed to filter into these boards enough of his Democratic henchmen to control the vote. This has happened in the Boston Finance Commission, and again only yesterday in the Executive Council.

Where Governor Curley could not remove a commissioner, as in the case of Eugene Hultman of the Metropolitan District Commission, he has insisted on virtual supervision of the commissioner's major duties by the Council. In the Hultman case, it was supervision of the expenditure of $65,000,000 on the Swift and Ware River water project.

Governor Curley's $13,000,000 bond issue, plus whatever he can get today over in Hyde Park from President Roosevelt and Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins for PWA and WPA projects, will give him control of state improvements on highways and public building.

Forces Defeat

He has promised thousands of jobs in his "work and wages" program. His legislation has provided for some of these. But the Republicans declare there are many thousands who are out of employment who will never see the end of a pick handle, or a pencil on a white-collar job. These are the people who will defeat Mr. Curley, they hold.

The Republicans maintain that Mr. Curley will be "through" in 1936. They maintain the only way to repell dictatorship or the appearance of dictatorial power is to quash it by a powerful vote while the people still have their civil liberties.

Thus, although the 1936 election is more than a year in the offing, and the Governor has been in office less than a year, the problems of the coming election and its results have been brought quite sharply within the focus of the people of Massachusetts through Mr. Curley's whirlwind activities since the last days of the legislative session.

Recovery Hopes Tied to Building By Babson Aide

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Sept. 12—"If the building industry were operating at the same level that the automobile industry is, we would be at normal right now."

This was the opinion of Ralph B. Wilson, Vice-President of Babson's Reports, speaking at the final meeting of the annual business conference held here. He pointed out that since the 1932 low, automobile production has increased by 113 per cent.

"The general volume of business today is 41 per cent greater than it was at the low point in 1933," said Mr. Wilson, whose subject was "Business Conditions and Outlooks."

General Improvement Seen

"These advances in general business and securities were registered either in spite of or in co-operation with governmental control of business, depending upon your particular political allegiance."

Predicting a general improvement in industrial and agricultural lines, Mr. Wilson offered the following advice:

"What business needs today from within is more attention and less talk. No matter what agitation is taking place, some one must carry on business. He who stayeth behind the counter and waiteth on the customer gets the business. He who attends the noonday luncheon gets full of pessimism, revolution and dictatorship. If businessmen would only let others use their time to tell the world what dire things are going to happen to it, the first thing that would happen would be a substantial increase in the present recovery.

Joslin on Railroads

Theodore G. Joslin, authority on Washington affairs and a secretary to former President Hoover, spoke on "The Outlook for Utilities and Railroads." While admitting that he was unqualified to deal with the subject, Mr. Joslin's brief covered the best part of 13 pages. Said he:

"The railroad authorities in this Administration will co-operate with the carriers to materially reduce expenses and to improve methods and equipment. It will overhaul and revise the rate structure. It will seek to bring all the important forms of transportation together under the stabilizing control of a single federal body.

"Action to that end was initiated at the session of the Congress recently ended, with federal regulation of motorbuses and trucks becoming a reality. More will be attempted at the session of Congress that will begin next January, that is unless the President holds to a strict interpretation of his 'breathing spell' pronouncement, which, with all due respect, I question."

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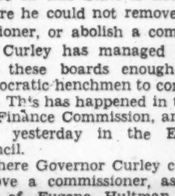
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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

a long siege, posted guards at the doors and hoisted the red and black "strike flag" on the roof.

They charged that Dr. Ocaranza was trying to surrender autonomy of the university to the Government.

The school was closed yesterday for an indefinite period because of shortage of funds and internal troubles between left and right wing student groups.

Tariff—Benefits to Germany Lapse Oct. 15

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The United States on Oct. 15 will take a step away from the policy of equal tariff treatment to all countries. On that date, Germany will be refused tariff benefits which America has extended to other countries by reciprocal treaties.

This new retaliation in answer to what is termed Germany's "trade discrimination" against the United States, becomes possible because the trade treaty with Germany lapses at that time. The old treaty had contained the first of America's famous "most favored nation" clauses, tending toward equal treatment of foreign countries.

This change may or may not mark a major shift in American trade policy. Economists have recently argued that equal tariff treatment must be abandoned by America, in the interest of trade recovery. So great is the chaos of world trade restrictions, they said, that individual treaties adapted to the different nations are the only sure way out.

Reich—Hitler Summons Reichstag Sept. 15

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NUREMBERG, Ger.—Adolph Hitler today summoned the German Reichstag to meet here next Sunday, "to hear a declaration from the Government." The summons, issued from Berlin, contained no hint of the forthcoming announcement.

Meanwhile, Hitler addressed 54,000 young Germans from the labor camps today, on the subject of the spade.

"The sapde," he said, "is a gun of peace and a weapon for domestic self-preservation. It is the instrument which most honors the nation.

"I wish all Germany could witness today's spectacle, then even the last doubted would be converted to National Socialism and would realize that molding this great nation into one component whole is not a dream."

Greece—Vote on Monarchy Scheduled

LONDON—Greece will hold its national plebiscite on republic versus a restoration of the monarchy on Oct. 27, according to the British news agency Reuters, as quoted by the Associated Press.

The same source indicates that President Zaimis would probably not resign, as he had originally intended to do when Premier Tsaldaris came out for restoration. He will remain in office to guide a fair plebiscite, it was said.

Food—Prices Rise 15 P. C. in Two Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Only by 15 per cent have general food prices in the United States increased during the last two years. With this announced figure today, the Labor Department deflated the fears of those who had only noticed the soaring kites of certain isolated prices.

These kites were the meat prices, the department showed. Bacon has gone up 95 per cent; lard, 122 per cent; sliced ham, 60 per cent, and so on.

Fifty-one cities in all parts of the country were studied. In most of them, the answer was the same: exhorbitant increases were the exception, not the rule.

Garment—Wages Adjusted in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The shipping clerks of the garment industry, who walked out 12,000 strong three weeks ago in protest against wages as low as $6 for a 60-hour week, today are back at work. They have a pact which promises them a 44-hour week and a $15 minimum wage. They had demanded a 40-hour week, a $23 minimum wage and union recognition.

Mary Slate, 19, was one of several strikers to attract wide public attention to the walk-out when she had herself handcuffed to a post, yesterday, and harangued the crowd for half an hour while police vainly tried to remove her. Simultaneously, 30,000 dressmakers staged a "dress rehearsal" for a general strike of garment workers, predicted by leaders as "inevitable" early next year.

All's Fair as Stormy Weather Gives Way to Sun at Brockton

Crowds throng to the glamorous color and noise—in the Barnum manner—that are New England's second largest fair, and it seems there will be a profit for charity.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Mass., Sept. 12—The Brockton Fair, second largest exposition of its kind in New England, is gathering momentum as its sixty-second session swings into the fifth day. Stormy weather, the anathema of fair people from the highest official to the smallest concession holder, gave way to glorious sunshine yesterday and attendance increased by several thousand over the same day last year.

Color is the keynote of the fair. The gaudy carrousels, the bright balloons, the wildly illustrated canvas blurbs over the pitches, the bright-hued wagons, all go to make up its fascination. Even the popcorn is red, white and blue and, as everyone knows, the lemonade pink.

One of the most popular events at this year's fair is the guides' meet, which seems to be getting more spontaneous applause than the most exciting catch-penny exhibit.

Pays Tuition as Guide

One of the chief cheer-getters is 18-year-old Lester Terrill, youngest registered guide in the country. He comes from New Hampshire, is the son of the State game warden, and became a guide on his eighteenth birthday, at the earliest moment allowed by law.

Lester already has earned enough money at guides' meets to pay for his freshman year at the University of New Hampshire, which he is entering in the fall. Working your way through college as a guide has its own special complications. But the university is playing its part by letting him miss classes when a guides' meet comes along.

Lester is furnishing the veterans stiff competition. Old-time guides from Nova Scotia, Maine and Vermont have been bowing to the surefootedness of the slim 18-year-old New Hampshire boy.

Over on the dirt track cowboy events thrill farmers and city folk alike.

There were 240 British tars wandering about the grounds yesterday, lending a little additional color.

Tar Meets Indian Chief

Chief Needahbeh, a Penobscot Indian, welcomed an emissary from H. M. S. York with a characteristic Will Rogers gag.

"Well," said the chief, "I can't claim that any of my ancestors came over on the Mayflower. But they were here to meet the boat."

"How does this compare with an English fair?" one of the British sailors was asked.

"Ow about the sime, excepting for the rowdeo," he replied.

It is the perennial qualities of a fair which make it worth going to. The Midway, land of delight and thrills, hasn't advanced much since the days of the great Barnum. The spieler's technique is about the same, whether he wears a top hat or the pith helmet which some of the gentlemen outside the "jungle" exhibits have affected this year. The spiels are always the same, the qualifications for a spieler unchanged—a leather throat, an ability to sound unendingly enthusiastic and a bachelor's degree in the arts of prevarication.

A Serious Affair, Too

But the midway is only a part of the fair. There are, besides the cowboy and guides' meets, agricultural exhibits, farm exhibits, road building equipment shows, industrial arts and crafts, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Four-H Clubs, and of course, numerous food stalls, whose exotic odors often belie the nutritive value of their wares.

A race in home-made kayaks was one of the features of yesterday's program. Boy Scouts had made the craft, which weigh nine pounds each.

As the week progresses, things at the fair are picking up. Today is Boston Day, tomorrow "Governor's Day," and Saturday is "Auto Race and Championship Day." So the Brockton Agricultural Society, which runs the fair, may have better news this year for the Brockton Hospital, to which the entire profits go. Last year there were no profits when the week had ended.



By a Staff Photographer

Barnum, George V and the Boy Scouts Contribute to Brockton's Fair

Lester Terrill, 18-Year-Old New Hampshire Guide, at Upper Left, Earning His Tuition in Guides Meet at the Show. Top Center—A Barnum-like Balloon Man. Top Right—Representatives of England's King, Chief Petty Officer A. E. Lawrence of H. M. S. York Greeted by Chief Needahbeh. With James Williams of the Cunard-White Star Line in Background. Lower Left—Boy Scouts in Kayak Race, and, at the Lower Right—Rodeo Horses

All Food Prices Soar With Meat At Top, U. S. Says

(Continued from Page 1)

yellow tinge to her white bread this fall.

The Department of Agriculture has been experimenting with bread made out of low grades of wheat, costing around 59 cents instead of $1.30 a bushel and has found that it tastes the same, has the same texture, but looks almost as if it contained egg.

Usually this low-grade wheat is used chiefly for animal feed, but with forecasts indicating that the wheat crop this year will be smaller, with a single exception, than any season since 1904, agriculture officials are hopeful that men will consume it, and thus make it unnecessary to import stocks of the higher grade from other countries.

Wallace Offers Samples

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, had a display of "heels" of bread made out of the lower-priced grain in his office. He invited newspaper reporters to sample it. They admitted they could detect no difference in taste between it and the bread they are used to having on their dinner tables.

With rust damage piling up on top of the AAA reduction program, only about 149,000,000 bushels of the hard wheat, normally used in bread, will be harvested this year, compared with an average crop of 188,000,000 bushels. The carryover in this type is also low. Unless the country will utilize the lower grades, the United States this year faces the prospect of becoming a wheat-importing nation in a small degree.

"Rye Makes Good Bread"

Mr. Wallace reminded reporters that there is a good carryover of rye this year and that "rye makes good bread."

It was estimated that the lower-grade wheat would make a loaf of bread about a half a cent cheaper, but Mr. Wallace admitted that he was puzzled as to how the housewife could be sure that she and not the baker would profit by the saving.

The total wheat crop this year will be about 40,000,000 bushels under normal consumption, but with a 153,000,000 carryover on hand, Mr. Wallace believes the supply should be sufficient except perhaps in the case of the glutinous type used for white bread.

Billion Pounds of Food Distributed by FERA, Compilation Reveals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—More than 1,168,955,000 pounds of relief food was supplied to needy citizens in the 48 states and Alaska, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration in the 17-month period between Oct. 1, 1933, and April 1, 1935, according to a compilation published in the September issue of Food Industries. From Jan. 1, 1935, to July 1, 1935, the total amount of foodstuffs distributed by the same agency amounted to 350,000,000 pounds. "These facts," it is stated, "reflect a reason for the evident lack of market demand for many foods, and should be taken into account by food manufacturers and distributors when estimating their potential markets."

Chief beneficiaries among the states for the 17-month period, for which detailed information is complete, were New York, 192,724,000 pounds, with potatoes, fresh veal, smoked pork, fresh and canned beef making up the bulk of the shipments; Illinois, 78,858,000 pounds, with canned beef, smoked and salted pork, flour and butter heading the list of supplies; Ohio, 65,924,000 pounds, consisting chiefly of the same items; Texas, 64,061,000 pounds, with potatoes, smoked pork, and flour in the largest quantities, and Michigan, 62,810,000 pounds, composed chiefly of fresh veal, smoked pork, canned beef, flour and potatoes.

Roads and Relief Form Twin Goals In Maine Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 12—With the double purpose of improving about 1500 miles of farm-to-market roads and of relieving local relief loads through the co-operation of town authorities in the road improvement program, a $2,000,000 project will shortly be submitted to Washington by Albert Abrahamson, state administrator of the Works Progress Administration.

Elaborate improvement and construction will not be undertaken, but the roads will be made serviceable under all seasonal conditions. Part of the program will be proper drainage and grading to remedy the more serious hazards affecting the usefulness of roads.

The percentage of skilled labor required for farm-to-market roads is relatively small, and WPA officials have requested the aid of communities throughout the State in carrying out the program. Since these roads can be built without taking workmen any great distance from their homes, Mr. Abrahamson hopes to relieve local relief loads through such co-operation.

It has been estimated that 65 per cent of the farms in the nation are located on inadequately surfaced roads, thus delaying and handicapping the marketing of farm products.

San Diego Fair Sees Decrease in Crimes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—In contrast to many cities holding carnivals or fairs, San Diego has seen a steady decrease of crime since the opening of the California Pacific International Exposition. This was revealed in a report by Chief of Police George Sears.

Social Security Foreseen Changing Habits of Saving

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 12 (AP)—The effects of the social security program will determine savings banking of the future, Carl M. Spencer, president of the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts, told the annual meeting of that organization today.

After asserting that nearly 3,000,000 depositors had placed more than $2,000,000,000 in savings banks of Massachusetts, Mr. Spencer said:

"But what of the Social Security Bill providing for old-age pensions and unemployment insurance? In my judgment, in the long run, this will prove of the most import to us and indeed all the business of the country."

He asserted that the promise of pensions and unemployment insurance "may do surprising things to the thrift habits of our people. In the future is there to be no use for savings banks except for temporary savings?"

Mr. Spencer also declared that "references to an abnormal spread said to obtain between a 5½ per cent mortgage rate to home owners and a 3 or 3½ per cent dividend rate to depositors" was "misleading." "The spread between the average return on total funds and the dividends paid is nowhere so large as this," he said.

Women Get Studies In Social Service

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 12 (AP)—The University of Pittsburgh announced the award of 25 fellowships last night for graduate work in social service. Twenty of these, "offered in co-operation with local welfare agencies," are for women for two years. There were 200 applicants.

Lock Pickers Started Connecticut Industry

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 12 (AP)—A lock-picking contest in the long ago laid the foundation for one of Connecticut's great industries—the manufacture of locks.

A clever Connecticut Yankee, named Hobbs, succeeded in picking the best locks made in England, the state tercentenary commission said. This act of the salesmen for "Hobbs locks" led to the inauguration of contests.

Later Linus Yale Jr., another Yankee, picked the Hobbs locks and developed a type using flat keys.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness tonight, followed by showers late tonight or Friday; somewhat cooler Friday; gentle to moderate northwesterly shifting to northeasterly winds.

Maine: Fair and slightly cooler tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness and cooler, followed by showers Friday night and possibly in extreme west portion in the afternoon.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and slightly cooler tonight; Friday cloudy and cooler, probably followed by showers.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness and somewhat cooler, followed by showers Friday afternoon or night in the west and north portions.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness and slightly cooler; probably showers Friday night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate westerly winds becoming northeast over the north portion, and east or southeast over the south portion; fair weather tonight, becoming overcast Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	64	71	Minneapolis	58	82
Bermuda	82	86	New Orleans	74	80
Chicago	62	80	New York	62	74
Denver	58	84	Norfolk	68	74
Helena	50	74	Philadelphia	62	74
Jacksonville	74	88	St. Louis	64	80
Kansas City	62	82	San Francisco	54	68
Los Angeles	62	86	Washington	62	78
Miami	84	88			

A—9 a. m. Sept. 12.
B—Maximum Sept. 11.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 11:41 p. m., height 11.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:31 p. m.

Cruise Lists 51 Joneses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, Eng. — Fifty-one Joneses, 41 Williamses, 36 Davieses, and 25 Thomases, forming more than half the 300 passengers on board the liner Orduca, sailed from the Mersey recently on the third annual all-Welsh cruise. They are visiting France, Holland, Norway and Denmark.

U. S. May Save Early Home of Lindbergh

LITTLE FALLS, Minn., Sept. 12 (AP)—Proposed restoration of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's boyhood home—nearly wrecked by souvenir hunters—was a step nearer realization today with its approval by Victor Christgau, state works progress administrator.

The project first was broached several months ago. Mr. Christgau has announced his approval of the plans and said he had sent the proposal to Washington for final decision, seeking a PWA grant of $2500 to finance it.

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Snapshot of Geo. O'Neill, State Auditor, Pierre, S. D.

I discovered a new thrift idea

Gentlemen:
Being a State Auditor, I'm interested in economy and "keep books" on myself as well as on others.
I do a lot of driving—all over South Dakota. And I watch my gas and oil costs. I discovered about oil, that by paying a little more per quart and using Quaker State, I paid a lot less per mile. And it kept me free from repair bills.
In some places, I've had to fill with some other oil. I've invariably had to add extra quarts between refills, which I never found necessary with Quaker State.
(signed) Geo. O'Neill

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IT'S FUN TO COOK



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A DOUBLE-ACTION cleaner for *all* white shoes! *It does not rub off!* Whittemore's Shuclean comes in three large convenient containers—jar, bottle, or tube. 25c at stores everywhere.

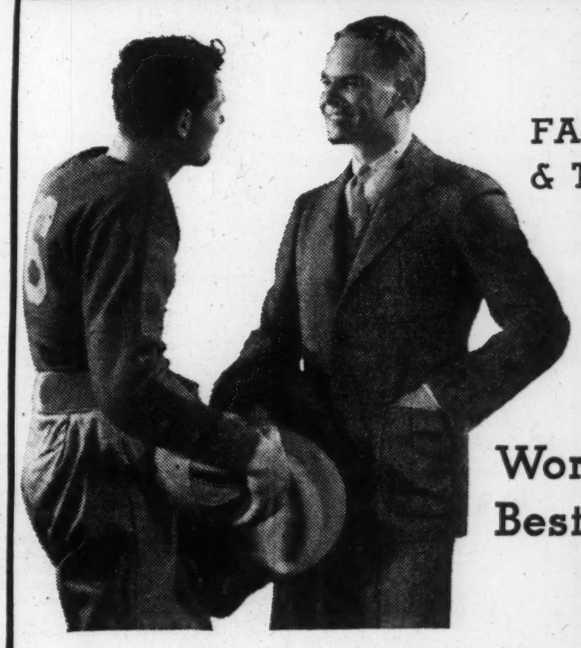
Solution to Junior Crossword

T	W	I	T	T	E	R
A	▨	L	O	O	▨	E
B	E	L	▨	P	A	G
L	A	▨	▨	▨	N	E
E	R	I	▨	A	N	I
A	▨	C	A	P	▨	V
U	E	S	L	E	L	E

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Foreign Students Hear Hull Plead For Understanding

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—Faith in the part that youth will play in international relationships, and a plea for a better understanding between peoples was expressed by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, before a visiting group of foreign students, chiefly from Great Britain, France and Belgium, representing the Confederation Internationale des Etudiants, now touring the United States.

Community relationships are no more important than international relationships, Mr. Hull told the group at the State Department. He drew a parallel between the difficulties of statesmanship in the world in 1914 and at the present time.

He said, in part:

"If we could avoid extremes—ultraconservatism and ultraradicalism—being conservative whenever that is necessary, but not being chronically extreme either, we could then avoid extreme nationalism and extreme internationalism also and practice nationalism and internationalism to the extent necessary to promote both the domestic and the mutual welfare of peoples of all the nations."

After welcoming the student group Mr. Hull added:

"I have absolute faith that the youth of this time, both boys and girls, will be equal to this responsibility and that you will proceed to attack and successfully solve all important problems with the same resolution and determination that inspired preceding generations in our respective countries when great difficulties have challenged."

Sons and Daughters of Liberty

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 12 (AP)—Mrs. Alice W. Schuler of Philadelphia was elected national councilor of the Sons and Daughters of Liberty at the closing session of the fifty-eighth annual convention yesterday.

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Ten Guesses (86)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—Yes; for example: "I did it, simply because I had to." The adverb "simply" qualifies the conjunction "because."
2—No; it was written by William Congreve (1670-1729), in "The Mourning Bride."
3—Yes; he had four brothers (see Mark 6:3).
4—Yes; there are approximately 500.
5—Yes; in addition to the two flags which always fly over the east and west entrances, two more flags fly when Congress is in session: one over each house.
6—Yes; they should be: dissension, engine, symmetry, Caribbean, liquefy.
7—Yes; the United States Treasury, Redemption Division, Washington.
8—No; but she may when she reaches 30.
9—No; the carbonado, a black (or dark gray) diamond, is the hardest known stone.
10—Yes; beat it with an egg-beater before the scum begins to form.

Washington Insights

Political Horizon Considerably Altered by Passing of Huey Long—Third Party Move Definitely Halted—Senate Rules to Stand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Sept. 12

Everybody agrees here that the removal of Huey P. Long will make the task of the Roosevelt Administration lighter, but there is a tendency to exaggerate the result. Actually, Mr. Long had been slipping both in the influence he exerted in the Senate, and in the nation at large.

Mingled here with the deeper regret over the re-entrance of assassination into politics is a secondary regret among those hostile to Long, that time was not permitted to show that democracy had its own way of dealing with dictators.

Confidence was freely expressed that Mr. Long had long since passed his zenith with voters as a national force, and that his decline was a matter of time, except as he managed to keep his tremendous political machine in Louisiana, which out-Tammanied any Tammany.

Cloture Move Dropped

Some immediate effects of Long's passing are the following:

The proposal for a stricter cloture rule in the Senate backed by Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader, will be dropped. It was directed solely against Long, so far as Robinson was concerned. Long had broken all the rules of that most exclusive club, the American Senate, and Robinson wanted stronger rules to bind him. The Senate is likely to limp along for another decade or two with its loose provisions giving any Senator a right to talk on any subject, at almost any time.

The libel suit of Samuel T. Ansell for $500,000 against Mr. Long automatically terminates. It had seemed probable that Mr. Ansell would collect large sums from this suit. Mr. Long had charged Mr. Ansell, who was counsel for the Senate committee which investigated the election of Senator Overton, with all sorts of crimes on the floor of the Senate, declaring that he would not seek senatorial immunity for his charges. However, when the charges were distributed by mail and Mr. Ansell brought suit, Mr. Long sought to quash service on immunity ground, but was overruled. The case would have been tried this coming month.

Efforts Discounted

On the national stage, the leader of what might have been a third party movement is withdrawn. But Mr. Long's efforts against President Roosevelt were pretty well discounted. For a while it had seemed that it might be embarrassing, particularly if Mr. Long got to his side the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, William R. Hearst, and various disconnected elements.

But the Hearst third-party move, in behalf of Alfred E. Smith and a bloc of Democratic conservatives, has proved pretty much of a fizzle; Mr. Long had alienated all but one or two of the progressives in the Senate (the possible exception being Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, who originally got Mr. Long into the Roosevelt camp in 1932); and as for the radio priest, he made his appearance at the Hyde Park home of Mr. Roosevelt Sept. 10. Indeed, it is announced that it was this former ally of Mr. Long against the World [illegible] who [illegible] of Mr. Long's passing to Mr. Roosevelt.

Curiosity has risen over the Rev. Mr. Coughlin's business with Mr. Roosevelt, but he, even more than Mr. Long, seems to have diminished in national stature over the last months, as Democracy took his measure, or—perhaps—as the fickle public merely grew tired of the novelty.

Proof of Ability

The highest compliment that can be paid to Mr. Long's political ability is the very rapidity with which his strongly built machine in Louisiana threatens to fly off in fragments now that the cohesive effect of his spectacular and relentlessly dictatorial personality is withdrawn. It took a personality of the first magnitude to hold Louisiana politics as he did, just as it took an intellect of extraordinary ability and force to cow his fellow Senators in Washington, as Mr. Long indisputably did.

The best phrase that has come out of the mass of Mr. Long's obituaries is the description of his rule in Louisiana as one of "calculated delirium," in which such incidents as the reception of a visiting commander of a foreign warship while clad in pink pajamas, and the award of a senatorship to a member of a State University football team who made a touchdown, diverted attention from more sinister matters.

Shared in Tax Collections

Mr. Long was ruler of the State, and he had given his own law firm the contract of collecting taxes on unassessed property, with the right to withhold 33 per cent of the money thus collected.

His law firm also represented the Public Service Commission, which fixed the fee in each utility case, compelling the company which was investigated to pay the money under an act Mr. Long had his "tame" Legislature pass.

Coming back to the national stage, Mr. Long's passing also probably means that half a dozen Senators in neighboring states whom he had threatened to attack in the coming election, will probably be safe. Chief of these was Senator Robinson of Arkansas. Another Senator whom Mr. Long had promised to punish was Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi. Both these men were Roosevelt aides.

Louisiana to Probe Charges of Conspiracy To Assassinate Long

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BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 12—Leaders of the thousands who followed Huey Long proceeded today to inter the slain Senator and then determine whether he had been assassinated as the result of a conspiracy.

The Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, chosen to deliver the funeral oration, first called for a congressional investigation. The district attorney promised a thorough investigation.

Every state office in Louisiana was closed as the hour for the funeral approached, but all was far from quiet on Louisiana's political front.

Gov. Oscar K. Allen as titular head of the Long machine is pledged to carry on the doctrines of the dictator; his enemies have declared they will fight.

Mr. Smith, former Shreveport clergyman and national organizer of the Long Share-Our-Wealth Clubs, announced he had called on Joseph W. Byrns, Speaker of the national House of Representatives, to order the congressional inquiry.

The Legislature yesterday wound up the five-day session that Senator Long summoned for enactment of more legislation aimed at President Roosevelt's Administration, and to help New Orleans get back on its financial feet by tempering acts the Senator previously had passed to deprive the city of revenue collection.

The 37 bills sent to the Governor included the following:

Authorizing Louisiana's attorney-general to institute suit in the United States Supreme Court to "protect the State's rights" against any encroachment of the Federal Government upon the authority guaranteed to states by the Federal Constitution.

Turning over city taxes collected by the State for New Orleans to the city's commission council to meet employee pay rolls.

As an astonishing circumstance, a bill by an anti-Long legislator was actually passed. It was a measure by Representative Joe B. Hamiter of Caddo Parish, a consistent anti-Long lawmaker, to limit the maximum interest rate on so-called "personal loans" to 12 per cent a year, or 1 per cent a month.

Political Gun Fight Probed By Mayor of St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12 (AP)—Mayor Edward F. Dickman was investigating today the Democratic factional fight that led to a politicians' gun fight and the wounding of four men at the City Hall. Mayor Dickmann said he had left the city early yesterday and was not fully informed on the shooting.

State Representative Lawrence Fontana lay wounded in City Hospital, two policemen had slight wounds and the city market master, James O. Stubbs, a bullet-marked face from the spray of bullets that threw City Hall workers into an uproar yesterday. The shooting began in the office of Recorder of Deeds John P. English, head of a faction opposed to Mayor Dickmann. Stubbs was an administration key man in his ward. The gun fight was regarded as an outgrowth of a factional fight that started this summer when rebellious city committeemen ousted Mayor Dickmann's friend, Robert Hannegan, as head of the Democratic City Committee, and elected English to the post.

Forest Acres Condemned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Condemnation proceedings against 25,052.82 acres of land in 11 western North Carolina counties have been instituted in the United States District Court at Asheville, for inclusion in the Pisgah National Forest. Nearly 6000 acres are located in Cherokee and Graham Counties, with 8746 in Swain and Macon.

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Feminine Wearables
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Shooting in Mexico Laid to Conspiracy Against Government

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 12 (AP)—A shooting affray in the Chamber of Deputies, during which two congressmen were killed and two wounded, brought charges today of a plot against the Government.

Luis Mora Tovar, president of the majority Left Wing group of the Chamber, told President Cardenas that administration opponents planned and executed the shooting. He said minority members had been meeting secretly for some time, planning to use violent means to divide the legislative body. Hired gunmen, he said, took part in the exchange of shots.

Members of the minority group denied they had arranged the shooting. They also denied they were supporters of Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, former President, now living in the Hawaiian Islands, who retired from Mexican politics after a dispute with General Cardenas.

Observers said the shooting grew out of a heated debate between members of the majority and the minority over internal regulations of the chamber.

One of the slain Deputies, Manuel Martinez Valadez, was well known in Mexico as a poet and humorist. He was serving his first term in the Chamber and was trying to escape from the room when he was struck in the head by a bullet. The other Deputy slain was Luis Mendez.

Road Program Begun By West Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aus.—The State Government has called tenders for 2700 tons of bitumen for the coming year's road building program, and for 245 tons of Trinidad asphalt. Deliveries are to be made by September in order that the road construction and repair program can be commenced as soon as winter is over.

The value of the supply is estimated at £18,000. The supply for usage during the year 1934 and 1935 was from Texas Company, Ltd. and the Shell Company of Australia, in equal proportion for shipments from the United States and Mexico respectively.

This trade has seen a particular revival, since the State Government introduced road construction and repair into its avenues of employment for sustenance workers.

Many Radio Acts Are Written By Stars Who Present Them

Ghost writers of gags or scripts for comedy and other shows have become established institutions in radio, with such big-time artists as Jack Benny, Eddie Cantor, Fred Allen, Ed Wynn and others leaning heavily upon them for ideas and for copy. Forthwith, the knowledge of these "ghosts" usually brings up another query: "But aren't there any radio stars who write their own stuff?"

There are, indeed, and they include some of the topnotchers in radio.

Amos 'n' Andy, for instance, wouldn't recognize a script writer if he sat between them at lunch. From the start they have written every word they speak into the microphones. Amos (Freeman Gosden) is the chief idea man, and Andy (Charles Correll) supplies the typewriter power. They spend from one to three hours a day on their program and usually keep a few scripts ahead.

Then there is Raymond Knight, originator of the Cuckoo Hour, among other shows, who turns out literally reams of copy not only for radio, but for magazines. He's a Harvard "47 Workshop" product. For a while he was in the NBC continuity department, and he once wrote scripts for Rudy Vallee.

* * *

Col. Stoopnagle and Budd have always prepared their own foolishments, ever since they were respectively continuity writer and announcer in a Buffalo station. Stoopnagle is the author of most of their mad ideas and Budd is a sort of board of review.

Joe Cook doesn't exactly write his own comedy, but it amounts to the same thing. He "ad-libs" (parlance of the craft for extemporizing) into a dictaphone, plays it back to see how it sounds and makes corrections. When the script has been transcribed, he often ignores it altogether and makes up new slants on the spur of the moment. He lives in a trick house in New Jersey which he calls "Sleepless Hollow" and which is full of comic gadgets that sometimes are the basis for his props.

The other Cook often heard on the radio, Phil Cook, writes his own stuff at home. A former advertising man, he "bats out" his scripts in traditional two-finger style on the typewriter.

Hendrik Willem Van Loon, of course, was a famous author long before he became a broadcaster, as was Alexander Woollcott. Van Loon writes his copy in a peculiar style which he says is the way people really talk. This consists mostly of dots that set off phrases and clauses; people, he insists, never use well rounded sentences when speaking intimately among themselves. Mr. Woollcott dictates his material, sitting practically on the back of his neck in an easy chair after a late breakfast.

Al Pearce, the West Coast favorite who recently brought his Happy-Go-Lucky Gang to New York, is said to be the most spontaneous radiocaster of them all. He rehearses his staff of artists well beforehand, but the order of their appearances and his introductions are left entirely to momentary inspiration. He actually puts his show together before the microphone.

George Burns and Gracie Allen use gag men, but they work closely with them. As many as three of these wits may be sitting around a hotel room with Burns and Allen, working up a situation. One of the gagsters will suggest a line, and George will come through with a "topper." There is always a secretary present, who takes down the laugh lines and types them out.

* * *

Honeyboy and Sassafras, peddlers of Sea Onion tonic, are entirely self-sufficient. George (Honeyboy) Fields writes all their scripts, depending not on gags but on situation comedy. He writes about traveling shows and he knows them because he once traveled with one.

Goodman Ace, former Kansas City newspaper columnist, has written every word of the Easy Aces script since he introduced the show on a station there about three years ago. Jane is Mrs. Ace. Their real names, of course, are Ace.

Wendell Hall, the Red-Headed Music Maker, and Bill (Grandpa Burton) Baar both write and play all the roles in their own acts, as does Elmore (Senator Fishface) Vincent, who is also a popular professional after-dinner speaker.

* * *

Among the commentators writing technique differs greatly. Boake Carter and Edwin C. Hill, trained newspapermen, pound their stuff out on the typewriter. Carter often deviates from script to ad lib his comments, but Hill never does. H. V. Kaltenborn speaks from notes only—never writes out a talk. John B. Kennedy usually works on his script right up to the minute of his program, and then adheres to it faithfully.

Among the ladies, Gertrude Berg of the "House of Glass" wrote, created and played the lead in her original "Rise of the Goldbergs" and is doing the same thing with her current program. She also directs her shows.

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heats with
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New Deal Blamed For Neglecting To Halt Bootlegging

(Continued from Page 1)

lotteries, and protested the introduction of liquor and tobacco propaganda in the homes through advertising.

"We express our appreciation of those publications which have refused liquor advertisements and to those hotels, restaurants and businessmen who have refused to sell liquor to customers," this resolution says.

"We urge all our members to show their appreciation by their patronage."

Another resolution deplored the "rapidly increased" use of cigarettes by children, young men and women.

Strong Against War

The convention favored ratification of the Child Labor Amendment and appealed to all citizens to participate increasingly in primary elections.

Another resolution reiterated the union's peace stand and came out strongly for the arbitration of disputes between nations.

Dr. Scott praised Alabama for being the only State which held a referendum on prohibition during the past year to prohibit the legalization of beer or any other alcoholic beverage, the Kansas prohibition law having been judicially interpreted "for the moment" as permitting the sale of 3.2 per cent beer.

Drys to Continue Fight

Despite the "sweep of legislation favoring the liquor traffic" in Washington, Dr. Scott declared the drys would continue to press for the enactment of measures already introduced and to be introduced in Congress against alcohol.

They include resolutions introduced by Senator Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas, proposing return of national prohibition of the liquor traffic; a bill to prohibit interstate distribution of liquor advertising introduced in the Senate by Senator Arthur Capper (R), of Kansas; a similar measure introduced in the House by Representative Francis D. Culkin (R), of New York; a bill by Representative U. S. Guyer (R), of Kansas, to re-enact a prohibition law for the District of Columbia, and a resolution by Senator Lynn J. Frazier (R), of North Dakota, for an investigation of the liquor industry because of alleged racketeering methods within the industry and allied trades.

Reviewing relations in general, Dr. Scott characterized the passage of the Neutrality Act as "an achievement of first importance in the promotion of peace," and referred to the Social Security Act as "embodying welfare and principles long supported by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union." She reported the passage this year of uniform narcotic laws in 15 states, making 24 states in all in which these laws are now operating, and recalled that four states ratified the Child Labor Amendment this year.

The "moderate use" of intoxicating beverages was condemned by Miss Cora Frances Stoddard, of Boston, director of scientific temperance investigation of the W. C. T. U., who declared that modern scientific findings confirmed the conclusion reached by physicians and medical experts nearly a century ago that the habit-forming nature of alcohol and the pressure of social drinking customs make it impossible to expect to end liquor evils by moderate drinking.

Old Fallacies Exploded

Miss Stoddard stressed that the most recent findings show that amounts of alcohol formerly considered "moderate" produced serious results, like slow reaction, impairment of precision in skill, the lessening of attention and control and the disturbance of judgment and reason.

"These facts are beginning to secure attention in the public consciousness," she continued. "They are being driven home spectacularly by the automobile accident problem, the public is beginning to learn that not only the drunken driver, but the has-been-drinking driver is a menace to safety, and why. At the moment this is an important spearhead of education as to the effects of even small amounts of alcohol.

"The wise individual would acquaint himself with these facts in their possible bearing upon his business, professional, recreational or domestic future. For the varied agencies of education there is an enormous task of teaching the truth about alcohol which science has now given and its significance in a world that needs human abilities at their best."

For Better Films

Miss Maude M. Aldrich, of Gresham, Oregon, director of the union's department of motion pictures, reported that many organizations were joining the drive by her department to eliminate block-booking and blind-selling practices in the motion picture industry.

A feature yesterday was the reading of a letter from Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas to Mrs. Anna Marden De Yo, secretary of the national Union, in which he discussed the anti-liquor advertising bill he had introduced in the Senate.

Senator Capper held that while the Twenty-first Amendment prohibits the transportation or importation of intoxicating liquors into any state for delivery or use therein, it does not give the states any protection against advertising propaganda sent by the liquor industry into the states.

What Bill Would Do

His bill, he said would prevent as far as practicable the dissemination of liquor advertising through the facilities controlled by the Federal Government and that the broadcasting of liquor advertisements over the radio would be prohibited altogether.

"The circulation of liquor advertisements within the state of their publication would still be controlled by state laws, as transactions wholly within a state are beyond the legislative authority of Congress," he continued.

"Each state also would be left free to decide to what extent the liquor industry might use the mails to solicit orders by letter. As many states provide for the legalized sale of alcohol, it would be impracticable to deny them the use of the mails. But the bill provides that no letter, postal card, circular or pamphlet of any kind shall be deposited or carried in the mail when directed to any state, territory or the district of Columbia . . . in which it is . . . unlawful to advertise or solicit orders for intoxicating liquors. . . ."

Will Rush the Measure

Senator Capper declared he would urge this legislation at the next session of Congress.

Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, president of the union, in a radiocast over the National Broadcasting Company's nation-wide hook-up last night, put her organization on record with the attitude of the General Federation of Women's Clubs regarding drinking and smoking among women. The General Federation of Women's Clubs in their Detroit convention recently held that smoking and drinking were not conducive to refined womanhood and that the return of liquor had brought "a loose and demoralized life."

"In a time like this the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will not waver," Mrs. Smith declared. "For 60 years it has fought liquor and we will continue to fight."

Cites Power of Press

American newspapers have it in their power to determine what shall be done about the liquor problem in the United States, Dr. H. E. Woolever, of Washington, D. C., told the convention yesterday.

"The press of the nation will determine the future of the liquor problem in the United States and the people may determine, if they will, what attitude the press will take," Dr. Woolever said. "If the press of the nation will simply report the truth unvarnished concerning the benefits and the evils of the liquor traffic, that traffic will be outlawed again within 10 years."

"Illustrating how "the greatest educational medium in the country," is being employed for distillers' propaganda, Dr. Woolever cited a current newspaper campaign.

Power of Advertising

"At the present time," he declared, "the distillers and the maltters are buying up the influence of the press in carrying on a great piece of educational propaganda with the idea of getting the youth and the women to become patrons of their trade.

"This week a great distilling organization is bombarding the readers of the daily press along the Atlantic seaboard in an effort to persuade the people to use a certain brand of whisky. They are thus employing the greatest educational medium in the country.

"This whole educational program is one-sided," he continued, "as it tries to persuade people that there are certain benefits to be derived from the use of alcoholic liquors, whereas the fact is that there are only evils. But no one is paying millions of dollars to the press to publish the facts concerning the public wrongs being wrought.

Declaring that "10 newspapers in this country could bring about rigid restriction of the liquor traffic," Dr. Woolever cited the result of a survey he had made of the editorial policy of a number of newspapers in the past 10 days.

Rural Press Largely Dry

"The survey shows," he said, "that the rural press is generally dry, and refuses to carry liquor advertising. Most of the city dailies are carrying liquor advertising, but only one editor covered by the survey admitted that this kind of advertising influenced the news columns regarding the alcoholic problem. One powerful chain of newspapers known as the Gannett chain refuses to carry any type of liquor advertising."

The advertising agency was characterized as "the enemy of good radio," in an address by Mme. Yolanda Merro-Irion, of New York City. The agency, she said, "produces most of the programs which cultural people object to and writes out the continuity they find so boring."

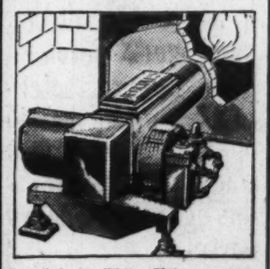
"If it were up to the radio companies themselves," she continued, "I think the job of reforming would be much easier. In justice to the Columbia Broadcasting System, it must be said that it has taken a long step forward in limiting its advertising announcements. The means of combating this is, if you object, to write and tell the company why. It is the only effective means of getting better radio."

Bids for the 1936 convention were received from St. Louis, Mo., and Tulsa, Okla.

Malley's September Sale of Housewares
in full swing!
Bringing china, glass, electrical appliances, aluminum utensils, and all the gadgets that are making cooking and housekeeping interesting.
MALLEY'S - BASEMENT
The Edw. Malley Co.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

THE GAMBLE-DESMOND CO.
The reliable store of New Haven
Exciting Values . . . in
FALL COATS $16.75
Featuring a stunning collection of Plaids, Tweeds, and Plaid-back Mixtures, in belted and flared back models for college and town wear. Misses' and Women's.
Second Floor

BRUSSEL'S FOOD MARKET INC.
We Carry These
Fall Cleaning Needs
Advertised in the Monitor
● BON-AMI
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● LUX—RINSO
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● BABO—WET-ME-WET
"Quality Foods for the Table"
15 Mamaroneck Avenue
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FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

HERCULES CONVERSION OIL BURNER

Installed in White Plains complete with 275-gallon inside tank $259.00
FHA Plan
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
178 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.


Open a Savings Account
with us. Steady deposits will take care of expenditures for Children's Education—Maintenance—Insurance.
●
The CITIZENS BANK
130 MAIN STREET TEL. 9500
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

BULLARD'S
Elm Street, Corner of Orange
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New Fall Styles . . .
Furniture
Furniture, Rugs, Draperies
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Visit Our
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The Smartest in
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EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTORS for GREATER HARTFORD
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MILLINERY of Distinction
Moderately Priced

Est. GB 1871
Fall Showing of
Penn-Craft Hats $5
. . . and they're the FINEST five dollar hats in America
Made By
John B. Stetson Company
Other Stetsons 6.00 and higher
The Store You Come Back To
GEMMILL, ...
BURNHAM & CO.
110 Asylum Near Trumbull
HARTFORD, CONN.

G. FOX & COMPANY
HARTFORD, CONN.
Semi-Annual Sale
FOX'S ALL-WATER SOAP
68c dozen
Reg. $1 dozen. Six odors.
Toiletries—Street Floor

Wise-Smith's
HARTFORD, CONN.
"ROSLYN 4.45's"
are the smartest of Fall shoes at their new low price!
They're the ultimate in style and quality and the low price is possible because we use the entire production of a large factory!

Suggestions in Roughish but Stylish Fall Wearables
$16.75 for a Stackpole Sweater Suit
$16.75 for a Stackpole Dress
$19.75 for a smart and unusual Silk
$35 for a grand Top-Coat
$5 for a Classic DOBBS Hat
Stackpole, Moore, Tryon Co.
HARTFORD, CONN.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Discontinued

New Hampshire

Manchester—Weekdays, except Saturday, 10:45 a. m. and 5:30 p. m., WFEA, 1430kc.

School Age Is Lowered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Attendance of the North Carolina public schools will be materially increased this year by the decision of the state school commission to admit children five years old, provided they will be six by Jan. 15. Heretofore, it was the rule that children attaining the age of six after Nov. 15 could not be admitted.



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Permanent Wave $12.50
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HENRI Prominent Hairstylist
Phone Plaza 3-6360
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WE Store household furnishings in separate fireproof rooms.
Transport household furnishings to and from our warehouse.
Move household and other effects from house to house.
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Ship to all parts of the world in lift vans or by loose freight.

SEPARATE VANS
WE Have separate vans available for storing furniture, if desired.

Our Rates Are Reasonable

LINCOLN WAREHOUSE CORP.
69th St. to 70th St. on 3rd Ave.
Phone RHi 4-0101 NEW YORK

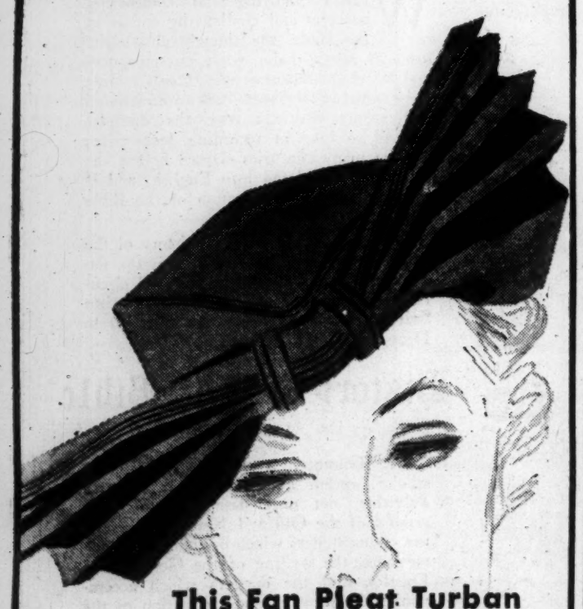
NEW YORK CITY



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where we will create for you a new hair style to enhance your personal charm.
CHAS. DEUTSCH, Inc.
BEAUTY STUDIO
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A New and Different Shop With a Complete Line of Occasional Furniture and Decorative Accessories
- HAND-MADE PARCHMENT SHADES
- GLASS AND POTTERY
- LAMPS
- GIFTS

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This Fan Pleat Turban
is an "ageless" hat—flattering to young or more matronly faces, with its boxed close fitting turban crown and its fluted wings sweeping away from your curls. Black, wine, navy, green, brown. 21 to 23.
Fifth Floor
10.00
Lord & Taylor
NEW YORK

'Dark' Nebulae Really 'Bright,' Astronomer Holds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Sept. 11—Astronomy today had a new paradox offered for acceptance. Dr. Otto Struve, director of the Yerkes Observatory, told the American Astronomical Society, meeting here, that so-called dark nebulae are really all bright nebulae.

In so-called "light" nebulae which form such excellent photographic subjects with their brilliant spirals, Dr. Struve believes sky light, or collective light from all heavenly bodies, to be shining through dust or gaseous clouds. These diffuse sky light to such an extent as to be responsible for their own illumination.

"It is only the integration of sky light in rear of heavy nebulous clouds, and its inability to penetrate them, which makes such objects appear dark," Dr. Struve said. The situation is analogous to a man crossing between a bright light and a observer, for both man and cloud appear to the eye as dark obscuring bodies.

Power of Starlight

Members of the society hailed Dr. Struve's work as being the best proof yet presented that cosmic dust or star dust really exists in great localized clouds throughout space. In discussion which followed, Dr. Henry Norris Russell of Princeton commented that a proof of the power of starlight can be observed by anyone walking along a beach or highway on moonless, starlit nights. The collective twinkling of the stars gives a definite surface brightness to beach or pavement.

Like bright nebulae, dark nebulae would shine with reflected light if one could get outside the light disturbing effects produced by earth's atmosphere. Probably the most striking example of a dark nebulae is the one in constellation Orion. It shows a portion of the sky there absolutely black except along one edge which appears to the observer (using Mount Wilson's 100-inch telescope) to be illuminated by the bright stars on that side. At one time such dark patches in the sky were believed to be great holes through which astronomers could receive a glimpse beyond the starry regions into the great abyss of cold, lightless space.

Meteor Data "Scanty"

Dr. Peter Millman of the University of Toronto delivered a joint paper with Dr. J. A. Robins on "the trains of meteors." Such streaks follow shooting stars in their path through the earth's atmosphere, appearing much like fiery trails left behind by rockets. Less than 550 meteor records carrying sufficient data were found by Dr. Millman in searching back through 100 years of astronomical files.

Less than half of the records reported trails of luminescent matter remaining behind for periods from a few seconds to several hours, their heights ranging from six to 90 miles above the earth. Fortunately for earthly residents, such missiles from space travel so fast through our atmosphere they burn themselves out long before they reach the ground.

However, Dr. Millman finds that the brighter the meteor and the swifter its speed, the longer its train remains visible. For a meteor of magnitude two, or about as bright as the planet Jupiter—now visible as the evening star in the west—the average duration of train was approximately seven seconds.

Time Off for Fun

These appear most frequently during the time of the Leonids in November. August's smaller Perseids last but two seconds, while slower Geminids of December last about one second.

During the afternoon the entire society was entertained at Don-Alda Farm, home of Mrs. Jessie Dunlap, who last year built the astronomical observatory of the University of Toronto as a memorial to her husband, the late David Alexander Dunlap. Don-Alda is known throughout Canada as one of the most beautiful estates in the Dominion. The gardens have trees, shrubs and plants gathered from all parts of the world.

In addition to the astronomers, other distinguished guests included Dr. Herbert Bruce, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario; Dr. H. J. Cody, president of the University of Toronto, and Sir Robert Falconer, president emeritus of the university.

Following business sessions today, an excursion is planned to the Royal Canadian Yacht Club on Toronto Island. Tonight's dinner for the society at the University of Toronto will mark the end of its first visit to Toronto.

Trend!



Grecian swirl, gaiety; whole-foot fitting; free-stepping tread. Brown & Black Kid $10.50
Brown & Black Suede $11.00.

New York, 36 W. 36th St.
Brooklyn, 322 Livingston St. and 838 Flatbush Avenue
Fordham, 2474 Morris Ave.
New Rochelle, 545 North
East Orange, 29 Washington Place

Rediforme

A Woman in the News



Mrs. William A. Becker
D. A. R. Leader Interested in Youth, Roses and a Chow

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Mrs. William A. Becker of Summit, N. J., head of the Daughters of the American Revolution during the next three years, formed her habit of patriotic service during the World War when she inspired Smith College clubs throughout the country to make 50,000 garments for the women and children of the allied nations.

Twenty years ago she came to her first D. A. R. congress dressed all in white to act as a page. Since then she has climbed gradually through the ranks to chapter regent, to state regent, to organizing secretary general, to chairman of national defense through patriotic education. The high-water mark of her career was reached when the Daughters gave her a 2-to-1 majority for the highest post in the society—that of president general.

Her mother, who accompanied her to her first D. A. R. convention, was with her to hear the news of her success. So was her husband. If Mrs. Becker complains of being a "golf widow" because of her husband's fondness for that sport, he can come back at her and protest that he is a "D. A. R. widower." As chairman of national defense she has spent part of each month in Washington.

Even More Traveling

As president general she intends to continue her commuting between Summit and the capital and in addition, she will be required to visit D. A. R. conferences in every state in the Union. Mrs. Becker says she will fly some, but probably not as much as Mrs. Russell William Magna, her predecessor, who has made a special point of promoting aviation by using planes for her travels whenever possible.

In the past, Mrs. Becker has compiled statistics on natural resources and ethnology of various nations for Yale University, has headed numerous philanthropic boards in Newark, N. J., and has served as vice-president of her district of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Interested in Youth

She is especially interested in youth, believing that the most effective way to further the D. A. R.'s national defense views is through colleges and other places where young people meet and discuss things.

Noted for her "personal charm," Mrs. Becker is tall, broad-shouldered and wears her clothes well—a fact which undoubtedly brought her some of her 1300 votes from other women. She wears blues of all shades, largely, she explains, because they harmonize best with the white and blue sashes which national D. A. R. officers wear across their shoulder. She favors American Beauty roses and usually has a large bunch of them around during D. A. R. congresses. When she isn't working for some patriotic or civic cause, Mrs. Becker says, she enjoys good music and her chow dog.

Brewster Defends Potato Act

(Continued from Page 1)

and that constitutionalists like William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, approved it, as also such a conservative as Carter Glass (D) of Virginia. Though Mr. Brewster did not mention it, other conservative Republicans, for example, Warren R. Austin, and Ernest W. Gibson of Vermont, approved and voted for the measure.

Public critics of the law have generally missed the significance of the fact. Undoubtedly it is the most extreme form which agricultural control has yet taken, but it was put through on a nonpartisan basis with the aid of Republicans and conservatives.

A striking feature is that the so-called "brain trust" disapproved the measure, considering it too radical, and hard to enforce. Rexford G. Tugwell, as Under Secretary of Agriculture, wrote a letter to the agriculture committee chairman opposing the bill. Mr. Brewster brings out this aspect of the matter when he says:

"It must also be borne in mind that the authorities in AAA viewed potatoes very much askance. From top to bottom they preferred to leave potatoes outside the agricultural pale—perhaps on the theory that the areas devoted to specialized potato production were of negligible political importance. Such coolness on their part was naturally one of the formidable obstacles to the enactment of the bill."

Defending the act, Mr. Brewster denies that it was rushed through in a hurry. Probably no measure before Congress received "more exhaustive consideration," he says. The House Agriculture Committee, he says, had the bill before it for six months after it was introduced.

Potatoes were left out of the AAA at the outset, Mr. Brewster indicates, because "individualistic Yankees" believed that "agriculture control would soon demonstrate its unsoundness."

Times, however, have changed. Mr. Brewster continues:

"Maine this year was confronted by a condition and not a theory. Potatoes were selling at 10 cents a barrel. The AAA program was more firmly established than ever with amplifying and clarifying amendments in process of adoption that would considerably expand the powers of AAA and were designed to make AAA more nearly immune to constitutional attack in the light of recent Supreme Court decisions.

"It seemed perfectly obvious that potatoes must have a seat in the agriculture control train or be left helplessly in the rear. When, as, and if the train goes into a constitutional ditch we must all take our chances in the unscrambling that must follow."

While Mr. Brewster's defense of the potato control program was being published, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, at a press conference yesterday was announcing that he had asked for a $2,000,000 fund from the general budget to take the place of a fund of $5,000,000 which was lost in the third deficiency bill to carry out the act. Community councils will be set up to help enforce the law, he said.

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OPEN EVENINGS

What's Going On In the Arts

Twentieth Century Club

FRANK CARSON is solo exhibitor at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street. Oils and water colors bedeck the walls, and they are the most cheerful display seen at the club for some time.

Mr. Carson has always represented the left wing. One could always count upon his name on the list of rebellious painters of New England. The scene has shifted somewhat, the concept of rebellion has changed, and Mr. Carson, though still an enterprising performer, appears a more law-abiding art citizen. His colors are fresh and bright, his drawing continues bold, his design marked. There is no doubt that he has more to depict than a surface likeness, for he makes a deliberate effort to speed up the movement, sharpen the accent, strengthen the design with all the means which pigment offer. This method produces effects quickly and easily, and sometimes obviously.

Included are scenes of the seacoast in the vicinity of Provincetown, fisher boats, landings, shacks and sandy stretches. Mr. Carson does convey the exhilarating atmosphere, although the colors sometimes want subtlety for sheer daring. In personal portraiture Mr. Carson valiantly holds to the audacious palette which, lavished on facial features and garments, proves outspoken.

City Club

Selection B, of the prize-winning prints from the fifteenth annual competition organized by American Photography, is on view at the City Club, Ashburton Place entrance. There are several dozen prints, so many, in fact, that they detract somewhat one from another. The photographs have been hung in groups, according to subject; portraits, landscapes, figures and compositions. Although contributions were offered from "almost every civilized country," there seems to be a peculiar sameness in the exhibits. Is it that nations and people are growing more like, or that the camera exercises an equalizing influence? Perhaps both factors are at work. The camera somehow fails to grasp little differentia, which are as telling as an accent, or tone of voice. Throughout the prints are picturesque, scenic, posed in conventional manner. As we viewed the display it occurred to us how important association with personal experience proves in the enjoyment and estimation of photography. In general it lacks a widespread appeal. D. A.

New York and Chicago Train Time 16½ Hours

CHICAGO, Sept. 12 (AP)—The Pennsylvania and the New York Central Railroads last night announced they will cut the running time of their crack Chicago-New York trains to 16½ hours effective Sept. 29.

The Twentieth Century Limited of the New York Central and the Broadway Limited of the Pennsylvania will leave Chicago at 3:30 p. m. (Central Standard Time) and will arrive in New York at 9 a. m. (Eastern Standard Time). The East-West run will begin in New York at 5:30 p. m., arriving in Chicago at 9 a. m.

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Emperor Is Good Handshaker But Never Despotic Monarch

(Continued from Page 1)

bearing and manners, all spoke of modesty, dignity and cordiality. There was not a trace of savage or Oriental ostentation.

His Majesty at times undoubtedly makes concessions to the age-old habits of his people by presiding at feasts of raw meat and at wild dances of the priests, but in his domestic, business and diplomatic relations he is completely western. There was no grand throne, very little bowing and scraping, no gorgeous display or gaudy color, no lion or leopard skins and not a single gesture that one would associate with an overbearing despot. His servants came and went at ease and the press bureau officials, although exceedingly respectful, seemed to be somewhat less in awe of him than I am of my own editor in chief.

The Emperor is a rather slight man, 45 years of age, with much black hair, a well-kept black beard, dark eyes and sharp, firm, cold features. Being neither restless nor nervous, he is equally at home whether engaged in a conversation or sitting out periods of silence, such as occur even at imperial teas. He is unhurried, punctual, gracious and dignified. He is approachable though reserved. He seems frank, but is calculating. He is genial, but not intimate. He is hearty, but displays no enthusiasms. He smiles, but doesn't laugh and works very hard.

He was dressed in the native costume of his people, wearing a long black cape over white trousers, fitting tightly below the knees and reaching to his black shoes.

Father and Son

As we were ushered into the small reception room, the Emperor and his young son, the Crown Prince, were standing before large, double windows that looked out upon a garden and surrounding forest. Both the father and son shook hands with all the newspaper men and women and those of us who had not yet met the Emperor were introduced to him personally. He made suitable, though banal enough remarks to all and after this meeting we went into the palace dining-room, finished in native mahogany with long gilt curtains, hanging at the windows, and tall red-backed chairs standing against the walls. Six tables laden with European dainties filled the center of the room. There were two large silver teapots and smaller golden tea services. Butlers in green coats and red breeches poured our tea into gold rimmed cups and gave us spoons made from native Ethiopian gold.

The Emperor sat at the end of the room and invited the five ladies, each in turn, to come sit beside him and chat with him as he drank his tea. Later he invited a number of the men journalists also for private conversations on commonplace subjects. He revealed no state secrets but showed himself a thoughtful and entertaining host, ever speaking excellent French.

Dogs Instead of Lions

According to tradition two young lions sit at the feet of the Emperor on such public occasions, but today their places were taken by two very lively small white dogs who, instead of sitting by their master, went from guest to guest begging for sweets and often interrupted His Majesty's quiet remarks with unrestrained barking.

After the conversations had ended, the Emperor made a short speech in which he urged the correspondents to study Ethiopia at first hand and assured them of his co-operation. After that he proposed a pledge to the triumph of world peace.

Then we all shook hands with him again and took our leave. As we sped once more through the streets of the New Flower, descending from the Imperial hill, we looked out over as magnificent a country as is commanded by any capital in the world. There spread before us, in unending succession—fertile valleys, forest-covered mountains and fecund plains abounding in fruit and grain, coffee, cotton and herds, offering treasures and beauty, which the Ethiopians and their Emperor are determined to defend from every invader.

Council Plans to Sit Until Peace Is Sure

(Continued from Page 1)

he finds himself in the presence of a statesman who knows precisely his own position and whose exposition can hardly be refuted in terms of the League.

Must Stay With Britain

France cannot afford to abandon Britain or the League, and if the clear issue is forced the final choice will be against Italy.

But France, with its military understanding with Italy and its genuine fear that Germany would profit by a renewal of the Latin division, seeks above all to limit the East African war and to prevent its repercussing in Europe.

This is why Premier Laval tried to get in direct telephonic touch with Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy yesterday, and failed. Undaunted, he is continuing his effort for a last minute conciliation today.

New Proposals to Italy

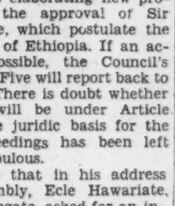
M. Laval is elaborating new proposals with the approval of Sir Samuel Hoare, which postulate the independence of Ethiopia. If an accord is impossible, the Council's Committee of Five will report back to the Council. There is doubt whether this report will be under Article XV, since the juridic basis for the present proceedings has been left singularly nebulous.

It is noted that in his address to the Assembly, Ecle Hawariate, Ethiopian delegate, asked for an international commission to investigate on the spot charges of savagery and slavery made in the Italian memorandum. Were such a commission to be sent on the model of the Lytton commission in Manchuria, it would necessarily require some months to reach a conclusion; and it is generally believed that if there is to be fighting, it will have begun in a few weeks. Certainly the Ethiopian Negus has again publicly intimated that he is prepared to accept intervention and assistance recommended by the League for the raising of his country to a higher level of civilization; but unhappily while Italy has undoubtedly the best claims to offer this aid, its recent action has made it the least acceptable of all European nations to the Ethiopians.

Cook Anglicized "Tabu"

The word "tabu" is of Polynesian origin and was first introduced to English-speaking people by Captain Cook in the eighteenth century.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Up Yosemite Trails

By Vernon Cordry

Jack Chisholm and Spud Holmes, meeting at the Camp Curry post office in Yosemite Valley, California, one morning in late August, when our story opened, were discussing how they should spend their time until school began. Jack, a senior in high school, had been washing dishes at a hotel all summer to earn money for school and clothes. Spud, who expected to enter college that fall, had been working as a waiter. When a traveler leading a burro appeared, and they found that the animal was for sale—cheap—Jack and Spud struck a bargain and decided to take a trip into the High Sierras themselves. They pitched camp the first night at the head of the Little Yosemite Valley; before daybreak they were awakened by an intruding bear.

Chapter Three

WITH the clatter of the cooking kettles, the half-grown brown bear was as much frightened as Jack was. Attracted by the tantalizing odor of strange food—so unlike his diet of fish, roots and berries—he had overcome his dislike of the man-smell. In reality, he was a "country" bear and was quite less knowing in the ways of men than his "citified" cousins who lived on the floor of Yosemite Valley and dined regally and piggishly on choice bits of garbage while thousands of visitors watched their antics from across the river.

Spud let out a warwhoop as he leaped out of the tent. His powerful spotlight snapped full on the bear, who backed away and trod on the still warm ashes of the camp fire. In his panic to get away, he rolled over the pack saddle and bags, leaped to his feet and loped off with a curious stride that looked slow but was amazingly fast.

"I'm glad he didn't start this way!" exclaimed Jack. "If he got his head and shoulders in this tent—" The prospect defied imagination.

"Brown bears are usually harmless, unless aroused," Spud assured him. "But you can imagine what happened in the days of '49 when a prospector woke up and found a grizzly in camp. They had to keep rifles at hand even when they worked."

Bruin and the Sugar Cubes

As they got breakfast, Spud told the story of some campers in Yosemite, who, on hearing that bears steal sugar, hid a box of cubes under the back seat of their sedan. They awoke early one morning to find a big brown bear prowling around. He sniffed at the car and somehow leaned a paw against the door latch to open it. With a joyful rake of his powerful claws, he tore up the back seat. Somehow his paw got wedged among the cushion springs. Enraged, he lifted the seat like a sheet of fly paper and fought to get free. He broke windows and the front seat with his great weight. But he got the sugar cubes and was found eating them contentedly in the deserted camp when rangers came to drive him off. The car was a wreck.

With breakfast over, Dynamite, the burro, was brought in and packed. It was not yet six o'clock when they started up the ridge. Behind, in their first camp, the fire and garbage were buried—the one to prevent forest fires, the other to keep the spot beautiful for the next camping party.

Steadily they climbed, then dipped down over a rough trail where two lakes, Merced and Washburn, gleamed like jewels in early morning sunlight. Following the shore of Lake Merced, they checked the location of the Babcock-Emeric trail on the map. Soon they were climbing again, constantly gaining altitude. They were well over 8000 feet above sea level when they stopped for lunch.

The burro, Dynamite MCVI, had done nobly. But as the afternoon wore on, he began to lag. Again, he wanted to edge off the trail.

Spud looked at him inquiringly.

"Who's conducting this tour—you or I?" he demanded. But Dynamite only gazed at his young master sleepily. Like most of his race, he looked at all times as if he had just gotten up in the morning.

Jack whispered in the burro's long, floppy ear. "Come on, be a good fellow," he said. "We want to reach Lyell Fork in the next few hours. Remember, you're just a hired hand—not a guide."

Dynamite Becomes Ambitious

But Dynamite was not convinced of his lowly station. He had gotten his way once, why not again? Refusing to argue with a bray, he backed off the main trail and swung into a lightly marked footpath leading into the woods—and uphill.

"If he's willing to climb, there must be something to it," Spud decided. He studied the survey map, noting the curves of the surrounding peaks to establish their position. Jack looked over his shoulder.

"It's Babcock Lake!" the boys chorused.

"He must like it there," Jack reasoned. "We must humor our guide and beast of burden. He wasn't wrong last time. Perhaps he's decided to strike for a 14-mile day!"

"Maybe the Burro's Union," Jack grinned, "has voted that the 20-mile day is not fair, unless overtime is paid in rations of rolled barley."

"I vote with Dynamite again," Jack said. "This pack has been getting heavy the last few miles."

So camp was made that night on the shore of the lake. Dynamite led them to a semi-permanent camp that some earlier visitor had set up. It was a beautiful spot, this lake that had been scooped out by a glacier thousands of years before. Trees came down to the water's edge and a great boulder formed a tiny island near shore.

The next morning no bear awakened them, but they got an early start. Hours later, the survey map came in handy again. With it, they located a division of trails. So steadily had they climbed that they were above the timber line. In hollows, small patches of snow remained—and within a few feet of the cold blanket mountain daisies bloomed! With a brief summer they had to grow quickly or not survive.

Instead of blazes—ax marks on the trunks of great pines—the trail was indicated by piles of stone. Usually three flat rocks, piled one above the other, formed the cairns or "ducks," as they are sometimes called. They were hard to find because the boys were crossing an old glacial moraine — thousands of rounded rocks that the glacier had dropped.

When they made the steep drop into Lyell Fork, Dynamite showed his skill in rough, downhill travel. Coming to a spot where the trail dropped several feet among jagged rocks, he held back. Getting a slack line, he took the drop his own way. Gathering all four feet on a small flat stone at the edge, he balanced the weight of his pack expertly. Then he leaped to a slanting rock below, his hind feet hitting a split second later. All four feet together and balanced, he slid off the shelving rock and eased into the trail. A horse, used only to bridle paths, could never have made it, but Dynamite was an old master of mountain trails.

A Lofty Pass

"He poised like a dancer up there," Jack said, admiring the feat of their $15 burro. "That was one time he didn't look as if he was about to fall asleep."

"He had to be wide awake to make that jump!" commented Spud. "Dynamite, for that you get a nice piece of bread."

Next morning they started for Donahue Pass, which crosses the High Sierras at an elevation of 12,000 feet. Thousand Island Lake, outside the national park and well above timberline, was their destination. High above them towered Mt. Lyell, over 13,000 feet high. Capped with perpetual snow, its glacier gleamed blue in the distance.

"I'd like to climb that one," Spud said wistfully, "but Archie, the guide, said we ought not to try. The thaw has made big crevasses. Even earlier in the summer when the snow was firm climbers had to be roped together."

"What for?" Jack inquired.

"Archie says it's unsafe for less than half a dozen to be tied on a rope. Then, if one falls through, the others can pull him out. Some of those cracks are a hundred feet deep!"

Their trail crossed a stream a few miles from the foot of the glacier. Across the ford, the trail rose abruptly in short zigzags. The boys noted the milky color of the water. Fine bits of granite sand floated in it.

Wading the Glacier Stream

"That used to be solid rock," Spud said. "This shows how the ice of a glacier grinds hard rock until it's polished like a table."

"But ice is smooth!" objected Jack.

"It picks up sand and rock and works at terrific pressure," Spud told him. He pointed to a huge rounded bowlder that probably weighed ten tons. "That's one of its smaller grinding tools, left when the glacier receded."

"Thanks for the lecture, professor," grinned Jack. "Now we have to wade the stream the glacier makes. If you wore high boots, it wouldn't be so bad. I'll have to carry you."

Spud climbed on Jack's shoulders. With the knapsack on his back, he made a heavy load. "What'll we do about our Dynamite?" Spud inquired. "This is getting complicated." "Hang onto the leadline and we'll make it in one trip," Jack decided. "You're getting heavy."

Jack strode into the water. He could feel its coldness through his leather boots, the tops of which were several inches above the swift stream. In the middle, he was almost yanked off his feet.

"Steady!" shouted Spud. "Dynamite won't budge an inch. Come on, burro!"

But Dynamite MCVI stood with feet in the water and brayed his displeasure. Then the swift current slowly undermined the sand beneath Jack's boots. Ice-cold glacial water crept to his boot tops and trickled down inside!

"Let go of that rope!" Jack yelled desperately, and sloshed toward the opposite bank.

[To Be Concluded Next Thursday]



By a Staff Artist

Spud's Powerful Spotlight Snapped Full on the Bear

Boy Inventors Find Their Niche

BOYS with an inventive flair—the young Edisons and Teslas, Bells and Fultons—are now having their fling. Boys like the youngsters who used to take the clock apart in an attic corner and put it together again, questioning lads who are puzzled about the strange modern world of television and radio with a stratosphere above are now having a chance to find the answers to some of their problems.

When dry ice melts why does it not make water? What keeps an airplane up? Why is some light cold instead of hot? Why does the electric fan go? How does the iceless ice box work? These are some of the hundreds of questions boys are asking.

Some of these inquiring boys who like to tinker around making things are now getting a little recognition. The Junior Inventors of America, a club of boy inventors, was organized in Chicago recently, and promises to broaden its scope soon and reach boys in other cities. It is an attempt to give as much encouragement to inventive genius as is given to boys with athletic ability or with other technical skill, according to V. K. Brown, director of recreation for the Chicago Parks, which are sponsoring the organization.

Youngsters who might otherwise be called "queer ducks," along with other inventive people, come into their own in this club. They scour alleys and dumpheaps for materials to be concocted into new devices. Some of the boys have tinkered with their mothers' stewpans, turning them into pressure cookers. They have figured out a little device which rings an alarm when it rains to warn a sleeper to put down the window.

Earning a Patent Right

"Patent right," a certificate which is a combination of a patent and a copyright, is given a boy when he actually figures out a worth-while new wrinkle. Then the right to make the gadget or device is his. If it should turn out to be a very good idea, the boy is helped in protecting and commercializing it. A description of the invention and a sketch of it made by the boy is kept on file with the club.

About 120 boys have already flocked to the new organization and a few have already earned "patent rights," according to B. C. Friedman, director of crafts for the parks. An Italian boy, 14 years old, developed a clever pump whistle which is played by holding it against the open mouth. The device was named the "Nertzophone."

Another boy got a patent right for a little parachute which is automatically released from a model airplane while in flight. The small plane, wound up with a rubber band, has a trap door in the bottom of the fuselage. The door opens while the airplane is skimming through the hall and the parachute, with a dummy pilot, falls out, opens and flutters to the floor while the plane continues to fly and make a landing at the other end of the hall.

Four boys worked together to figure out an artificial art machine. They started with an orange crate and electric bulbs. They finally produced a machine which makes colored patterns on a screen with objects such as twigs, silhouettes or fish superimposed between the colored lights and the screen. They call it "painting with light," and believe it may some day be used as an advertising medium.

They made spray guns for painting out of an inner tube of an automobile tire and the spraying jet from the top of a perfume bottle.

Where to get materials is one problem. In most cases vacant lots and alleys have served as stock rooms for the boys' laboratory. They use milk bottles for test tubes. They cut teeth into tin for saws. They invert jar tops and suspend them by wires for scales. They turn flower pots into electrical furnaces, and oil cans into electric rheostats. In the furnaces they produce a temperature of 3800 degrees Fahrenheit and then melt glass and pull it into "gems and jewels."

"Just acquaint boys with today's products and their modus operandi and you will soon find them experimenting, inventing and producing," said Leonard Plebanek, a young engineer with many inventions to his credit, who is directing the young Chicago boys in their new ventures.

"Inventors must ask themselves questions," he told the boys one night. "Take an article and ask yourself, 'Can this be made cheaper or of a different material? Or 'Would this be better if it were smaller?' Suppose this other item were made automatic or more silent, more efficient or safer. Sometimes you can combine one article with another. Sometimes you can reverse the parts of a device like placing the eye of a needle at the point end instead of the head."

Well-Kept Secrets

Then boys are turned loose to do their own experimenting. Although one can't always find out just what a boy has up his sleeve when he is working on an invention—for, of course, it is kept more or less secret until it is all worked out and found to be successful—still the Chicago lads don't mind telling you that they are now experimenting with invisible ink and that they are weighting down the lid of their mother's stew-pan to make a pressure cooker.

It leaked out the other day that they are trying to make artificial marble out of petrified sawdust. The colored streaks are put in by swinging wet strings saturated with colored dye against the west sawdust.

A few of the boys have the beginnings of a laboratory in their own homes. You can never tell what they are going to devise next, but you may be sure when a boy squints through a home-made microscope—concocted by putting a drop of water for a lens over a tiny hole in a piece of tin—that he sees something.



J. L. Kearns

Two Junior Inventors Try Out Their Apparatus

A Cake for a Tulip Tree

THE venerable tulip tree that stands in the grounds of Esher Place, Kingston-on-Thames, England, (Princess Louise Home for Girls), has just celebrated its 250th anniversary, and because it is believed to be the oldest tree of its kind in England, it was given a special cake, weighing 100 pounds, in honor of the occasion. We wonder if there is any other tree that has had a birthday cake of its very own?

Some of the ancient oaks in England are believed to have had more than a thousand birthdays, yet never a crumb of cake have they been given. Perhaps it is because they were English born and bred, whereas the Kingston tulip tree is actually an honored guest, having been brought to this country in the year 1685. The plate that tells when it was planted gives no further information, and nobody knows who introduced it to England or who dug the soil for its young roots.

Besides being the 250th anniversary of the tree it happens to be the 100th year since the founding of the home, and the 50th year since the first president, the Earl of Shaftesbury, passed on. Although we are not told so, we may be sure that the Earl took as much interest in the welfare of the old tree as he did in all things incapable of fending for themselves.

One of his pets was a donkey, presented to him by London costermongers in gratitude for what he had done for dumb animals. He it was who set himself to remedy the treatment of the child chimney sweeps, or "Climbing Boys" as they were called; to champion the Shoeblack Brigade, and to help forward the movement for the "Ragged Schools," the institutions that did so much to benefit the children of the slums.

When he received a message from 40 notorious London thieves asking him to meet them, he immediately arranged to do so, and addressed a meeting of several hundred men with such success that most of those who listened to him changed their ways of living and joined an emigration scheme.

Lord Shaftesbury would have been glad to know that the old tulip tree is still so much thought of that the Dowager Countess of Jersey performed the ceremony of cutting its cake.

A Few New Books

Book Reviews

Chiyo's Return, by Chiyono Sugimoto Kiyooka. Illustrated by Bunji Tagawa. $2.

To visit Japan with Chiyono Sugimoto Kiyooka is an interesting and in many ways a valuable experience. And this is not only because Japan is Japan and Chiyo is Chiyo, but because behind her daughter is Madame Etsu Sugimoto, so well known and well beloved by Americans as the author and heroine of "A Daughter of the Samurai"—a book which has done so much to interpret the ideals of Japan and to mediate between the East and the West.

In "Chiyo's Return" we are introduced to the little Chiyo of the earlier book, who is here an author in her own right, describing a second visit to Japan after many years of school life in America.

Chiyo is unusually well-equipped to be the guide and interpreter of present-day Japan to young America, for though of Japanese race, she was born and largely educated in the United States. Then, although the young author is little more than a schoolgirl, she shows herself an intelligent and sensitive observer, with a heart loyal both to Japan and America, the two countries to which she owes so much.

It is because she is too intelligent to live on surface impressions, or to feel herself superior to what she does not understand, and too sensitive to the beauty underlying much of the symbolism of older Japanese customs to be merely bored, that Chiyo grows to understand something of Japan—the old as well as the new. It is because she has tasted the freedom of happy schoolgirl life in America that she remains loyal to the country of her birth.

That Chiyo is in many ways typically American is clear from her mother's amused retort when her young daughter pitied her for her lack of good times when she was a girl—"The trouble is, Chiyo, that you do not call it fun unless you are active with your feet." But she was willing and apt to learn from her beauty-loving Japanese mother.

This book has a real mission as an interpreter between the East and the West. It should help the younger generation of Americans to a better understanding of the old Japan, and to a warmer sympathy with the problems of the new—especially with the problems of young Japan faced with the consequences of the impact of western civilization on the old beliefs and customs of the East.

American Scientists, by C. J. Hylander. New York: Macmillan $2.

From the growing list of American scientists, the author of this book has selected some of the most noteworthy figures in the fields of botany, zoology, geology, physics, astronomy and chemistry, and written short biographies of each. His list includes such names as those of Benjamin Thompson, John James Audubon, Joseph Henry, Asa Gray, Simon Newcomb, and many others down to those of such famous living scientists, as Robert Millikan and Henry Fairfield Osborn. Having taught material science to boys, Mr. Hylander knows how to write so as to interest them, and this book will not only be useful as a school and reference book, but is one to be enjoyed by the teen-age boy on his own.

The scientist has been defined as one who is devoted to the search for truth, and though it is becoming daily clearer to leading scientists, particularly in the realm of the physical sciences, that the discoveries to which they have devoted their lives are not the discoveries of absolute truths, yet by their earnestness, devotion, courage and self-sacrifice they have expanded man's vision, and contributed to his material well-being.

There is one debt which the world owes to the scientist which Mr. Hylander stresses in the forefront of his book, with a quotation from Francis Peabody, and that is the debt of the scientific method. "The popular conception of a scientist as a man who works in a laboratory and who uses instruments of precision is as inaccurate as it is superficial, for a scientist is known, not by his technical processes, but by his intellectual processes; and the essence of the scientific method is that it proceeds in an orderly manner toward the establishment of a truth. . . ."

The Birth of Rome, by Laura Orvieto. Illustrated by Hebry C. Pitz. Philadelphia: Lippincott Company. $3.

The early legends of Rome have been told and retold; but here the retelling is done with a difference. Madame Orvieto is an Italian, "The Building of Rome" having been translated by Beatrice C. Oberholtzer, and she writes as an Italian of the much-beloved legends of her country's early history.

Her stories are simply yet vividly written, and the introduction of such characters as Servius, the Slave, with his little brother Plistino, and Publius, the Debtor, who fled for sanctuary to the new city on the Tiber, where Romulus has offered freedom for the slave and pardon for the criminal, give unity and a touch of natural human interest to the more legendary material, although this, too, is brought to life with great skill.

There is much that is fine and noble in these retold legends as well as much that is cruel and treacherous. Belonging as they do to the early days of civilization in western Europe and to a pre-Christian era, the younger boys and girls for whom these stories are intended need to be reminded that since that faraway time the nations have slowly been learning that intelligence and moral courage are more worthy of man's admiration and emulation than the brute force and physical courage which figure so largely in such tales as these. By its naturalness of approach, "The Birth of Rome" gives something of modern feeling and a good deal of glamour to the past, and for this very reason this is a book which should be supplemented by discussion that the essential ruthlessness and ignorance of the warror ideal may be recognized.

AIMEE BURDETT DAWES



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HA-48

Mystery Tour

MANY times during the sun-baked month of August, I had met the long cream-colored motor coach on one or other of the quiet country roads outside the city, and had seen the sign it held so high—"Mystery Tour." Knowing those roads so well, and the low hills beside which they wander and the small brown rivers across which the narrow bridges go, I resented the presence of a motor coach where there was so little room between the green hedgerows. Until, on a September afternoon, I stood in a noisy city street and watched the loading of the same cream-colored coach, and decided, suddenly, to go with it on its mysterious way.

Except for myself, its passengers were all strangers to that city and to the countryside toward which we soon were traveling; and again I thought, "For a stranger it is all right, of course, but for one who has walked the quiet roads winter and summer, for years, what new thrill can there be?"

* * *

THE COACH WENT through the mean crowded streets that so often lie between the pulsing heart of a great city and the comparative quiet of its suburbs, and we glimpsed, as we passed, children who played on the busy footpaths, darting suddenly onto the roadway after a ball that had rolled right in front of a lorry or a homegoing car. Then a little farther on we looked down through the open windows of the coach onto the front gardens of pleasant suburban houses where more fortunate children played on their own grass plots, in the half-veiled sunshine of a September evening. Until, beyond the farthest suburb, we came into the country, and because that city lies amidst so much beauty of scene, a sigh of pleasure mounted through the open "sunshine roof" and there met the soft air from the low hills, from the mother-of-pearl sea and the stubble fields from which I had watched the loads of corn being taken home.

There the coach went slowly, for it had left the wide main road and was following the narrow twisting ways where children are more fortunate still, because they are still more free. Here they were gathering blackberries and dropping them into the bright tin cans they carried, their mouths stained with the purple juice. In a sloping grass field, people were stooping to pick up mushrooms and to fill the baskets or the big white handkerchiefs they held by knotted corners. That big field is famous for its "musharoons," and always, on a September morning or in a September twilight, there will be figures that go slowly back and forward, watching the ground at their feet. Was it because I watched them from a distance instead of being one of the searchers that I saw the real beauty of that sloping place, where, in the spring, the plover call above their nests? Was that why I felt the mystery of small white things that grow so quickly that, though a field may be cleared of them in the morning, other mushrooms will be there at dusk, cool and fragrant?

* * *

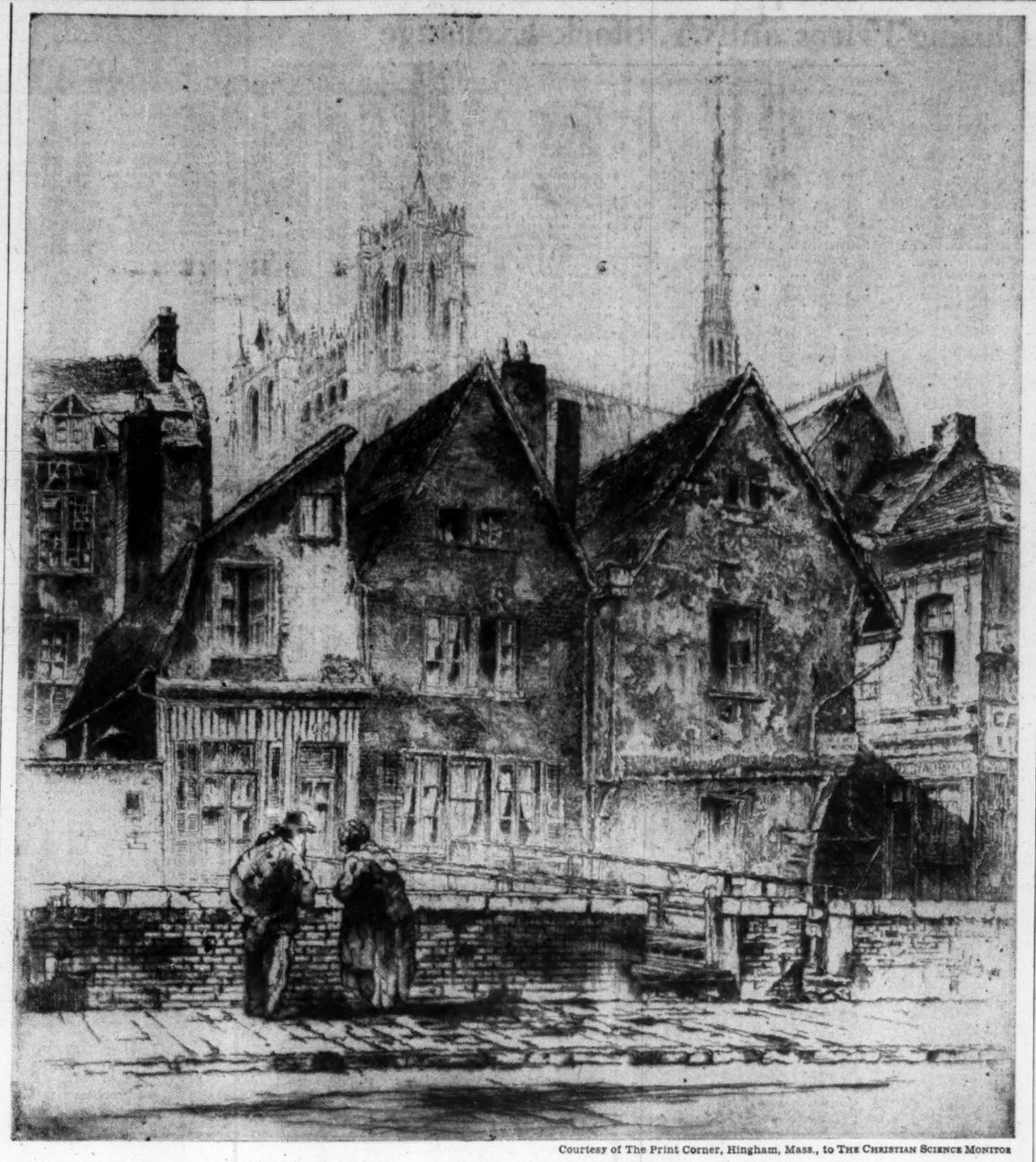
THE BIG ROUND gateposts at either side of Foley's lane looked even more imposing than when one passes them afoot. Solid, stone-built piers that look like miniatures of the great Round Towers for which Ireland is famous, even to the inverted stone cap with its sloping sides. All over Foley's farm there are piers like those, at every place where a gate hangs and guards a field beyond; and because of them the succeeding generations of the family have that most precious possession in any Irish countryside, "a good name with the people of this place." Any man in the district will tell you about those circular piers. "It was the time of the Famine," he will say, for in Ireland no one can ever forget that black year, even though it was his grandparents who really experienced it. "Didn't Misther Foley call together the men of this place an' he said he'd pay them so much a day if they'd build good solid piers for all his gates, an' he set them to draw the stones from that quarry at the butt of the hill. Every night he paid them an' they were able to buy meal for their-selves an' their care at home, an' there was no scampin' of the work you may be sure. Three years ago, when they were puttin' up cottages in Cloney, the conthractor sent the men up here to look at Foley's gateposts. 'They're in it for a long time,' he said, 'an' unless there's an earthquake, they'll be there till Tibb's Eve.'"

The coach passed on and I saw the low gray house against the fir trees, where Foleys still live and have "a good name with the people." Across the narrow bridge we went very slowly, and there was time to look down into the shallow brown river that passes so quietly into the shadow of the archway, and comes out so fussily at the other side, whispering and chattering to the stones of strange things it saw when it left the sunlight. To that very bridge I once traced a pair of dippers when they led me, unseen, while they darted from stone to stone, the white patch in their black feathers gleaming as they flew. Under that low arch was the nest to which they returned, year after year, in the mysterious way that brings some birds to their own abode, while others change a site and start afresh. Higher up, on the little dark lough seen through a gap in the hills, I saw a pair of swans, snow-white against the black water. Where had they come from? How long did they mean to stay? Why had I never seen a swan there before?

* * *

WHERE FOUR OF the quiet roads met and, parted, I asked to be let down, for the smoke from our own chimney showed blue above the hedgerow; and the Conductor was distressed. "If you live out here," he said apologetically, "there wasn't much mystery about it for you." But he was wrong.

D. M. LARGE



Courtesy of The Print Corner, Hingham, Mass., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMIENS: *An Etching by John Taylor Arms*

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Rain on the Way

"YOU can't hear the rain because you don't listen; and you can't smell it because you don't try."

The roadmender and I were leaning, somewhat precariously, against a broken fence that filled a gap in the hedge. Before us stretched miles of undulating fields, running like waves of the sea to the distance, where low-lying clouds, bordering the horizon, suggested the foam of heavy breakers. The sky was a solid gray overhead, gradually changing to somber yellow above the clouds. There had been no sun since early morning, and the trees that dotted the borders of the field looked sorry for themselves.

In a dip at the lower end of the field, half a dozen cows were standing close together, their heads all turned in one direction, waiting, without a movement, for something to happen.

"See them beasts?" my companion went on. "What do you suppose makes them get down to yon hollow and stand that way?"

I knew the answer.

"Because it is going to rain," I replied promptly, like a child in school.

"Well, there you are," said my companion, settling his shoulders with evident satisfaction. "That's what I told you."

"Yes, but what do they hear, and what do they smell?" I persisted. "It hasn't begun to rain yet."

"No, and maybe it won't for another hour or more. But it will rain," he replied.

I wedged my foot between the grass and the lowest rung of the fence, and twisted it this way and that.

"Can you hear it—miles and miles away—and smell it?" I asked.

"Of course I can," he replied, his eyes still searching the distance. "And taste it too—flat as mud. It's always raining for country folk hours before the first drop comes down, same as it's autumn before the summer's gone, and spring while the snow's still lying—"

"But that's just something to do with burning wood, or early flowers, or—"

"It's naught of the sort," he interrupted. "It's naught to do with nothing common like that."

He paused to watch a flock of small birds dart across the field and lose themselves in a tree. "Taking cover," he observed. "We'd best be getting on."

We left the fence and followed the road to the corner where his cottage stood. At the small brown gate I bade him good-day and went on alone.

The air was so still that I seemed to be the only thing moving. Even the sky was resting, monotonously gray. I looked into the vast stretch above. If there was rain up there, and I could well believe it, why did it not come down? What force kept the heavy drops from falling?

I stopped in the middle of the road to try to figure it out, and as I did so I heard the sound of rain, pattering like a thousand tiny fingertips on the leaves of a near-by tree. I heard it as distinctly as the wind that suddenly blew through the grasses beneath the hedge, and held out my hand to catch the drops. But there was no rain there, the tree was quite dry, and it was five minutes before the storm broke.

D. A. L.

Not Spring Alone

Nor May alone has beauty to unfold,
Although the hand is Spring's
Which frees into the sun the beat of wings,
Feathers the bough, and shapes the stem to hold
The painted tulip and the marigold.

Nor is monopoly of color hers;
For Summer has July
To match delphiniums to lengths of sky—
White daisy-heads, as round and notched as spurs—
With elms to house her scarlet tanagers.

Yet not to Summer, but to Autumn goes
The privilege to bear
The flight of swans across the stiffened air;
And in her cause alone the oak tree grows
A crimson leaf as honest as a rose.

ELEANOR BALDWIN

Claiming Our Inheritance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW foolish it would seem for one to live in poverty if he had a rich inheritance which he needed only to claim in order to enjoy its abundance! Mankind, burdened with sickness, fear, doubt, loneliness, and sorrow, needs to awaken to claim the rich inheritance of spiritual good which is always present and which the loving Father-Mother God bestows without partiality upon everyone of His children.

The study of Christian Science makes plain the fact that the real man is God's reflection, spiritual, upright, pure, and free, never lacking any good thing. He is the expression and representative of the omnipresent, omnipotent One, the likeness of Spirit, God—the living witness of eternal, unchangeable Truth.

Mankind glimpses this rich inheritance of good in present experience in proportion to the steadfastness, humility, and purity with which the individual approaches Godlikeness, and from this basis claims and utilizes his abundant legacy of spiritual good. By explaining and proving that all good is mental and spiritual, the teaching of Christian Science has opened to humanity a vast opportunity for bringing into present experience a measure of conscious dominion over all that is unlike good, a measure of that dominion which the Bible declares was given to the image and likeness of God. The beliefs of sin, sickness, and other inharmonies gradually lose their power to alarm or control the one who is earnestly claiming his rich inheritance of spirituality as a present reality.

The ideas which emanate from divine Mind are infinite in scope and cannot be appropriated by one person or by a group of persons to the exclusion of others. Good cannot be materialized, personalized, or in any way limited. Each individual has the divine right to claim the wealth of spiritual ideas which continually emanate from infinite Mind. His right to lay hold upon these ideas is comparable to his access to mathematical facts. Mathematical facts are always present and ever available, and he needs only to understand them in order to find them of practical value in daily contacts. He must understand that two and two equals four, and must claim that fact by using it in every mathematical problem in order to derive the benefits resulting from that accurate knowledge.

Jesus said (John 4:24), "God is a Spirit: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth." The truth that man is spiritual, mental, co-existent with infinite Life, Truth, and Love, the perfect reflection of Spirit, is an ever-present, demonstrable fact, and this fact needs only to be spiritually understood, accepted, and humbly applied in daily life in order to become of practical value in delivering mankind from every kind of discord.

How greatly humanity is blessed in having the revelation of Christian Science, as set forth in its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, which unlocks the Scriptures, long a sealed book to many earnest seekers! A sincere striving for an understanding of Truth through a study of this book, in connection with the Bible, enables the student to claim his rightful inheritance. An enlightening definition of God is given in the textbook (p. 587): "God. The great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; intelligence." This definition has brought to many thousands of people in every part of the world such a revelation of the true nature of God that they have caught glorious glimpses of the reality of good, and of the eternal co-existence of man with his Maker.

A study of this definition helps the unfoldment of truth in individual consciousness, and helps one to express the attributes of the Father, infinite divine Mind; Love, in gentleness, kindness, true charity, and unselfed service; in alert, intelligent, energetic spiritual activity. Through honesty, steadfastness, purity, health, harmony, abundance and peace, is Truth, Soul, or Spirit reflected; that is, in a consciousness of the ever-presence of spiritual good. Man, the idea of divine Principle, is governed by the law of God, and maintained in joy and completeness; for the image and likeness of God, Life, is spiritually active, and blissfully conscious of the eternal continuity of life.

The knowledge that only good is the inheritance of man frees one from the belief of dangerous inheritance which mortal belief claims is transmitted by human ancestors to their descendants. Mrs. Eddy makes it very clear in her writings that man in God's image cannot inherit sin, disease, poverty, or fear, since his inheritance is wholly good. Through the understanding of this fact, those who believe they have inherited dangerous diseases or sinful tendencies are healed and restored to their natural, normal condition of health, harmony, and freedom. "Heredity is not a law. The remote cause or belief of disease is not dangerous because of its priority and the connection of past mortal thoughts with present." So writes Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science (*ibid.*, p. 178). Each individual is free to work out his own salvation from sin, disease, and poverty, and the antecedent mental condition of those called ancestors can neither help nor hinder the one who is prayerfully learning to express God in his every thought and act.

A joyous recognition of the nature of God and the like nature of man lifts human thought above sin, sorrow, fear, lack, and unemployment, and individualizes infinite power in the demonstration of man's rich inheritance, which Christian Science reveals.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Vi må gjøre krav på vår arv

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

HVOR tåpelig vilde det ikke være om en som hadde en rik arv, levde i fattigdom når han bare behøvde å gjøre gjeldende sitt krav på denne arv for å kunne nyte godt av den overflod den vilde bringe ham. Menneskeheten, som tynges av sykdom, frykt, tvil, ensomhet og sorg, trenger å våkne og gjøre krav på den rike arv, det åndelige gode, som alltid er for hånden, og som den kjærlige Fader-Moder Gud uten partiskhet skjenker ethvert av Sine barn.

Gjennem studiet av Kristen Videnskap blir den kjensgjerning innlysende at det virkelige menneske er Guds gjenspeiling, åndelig, rettskaffent, rent og fritt, og aldri mangler noget godt. Det er den allestedsnærværende, allmektige Enes uttrykk og representant, Andens, Guds, lignelse—den evige, uforanderlige Sannhets levende vidne.

Menneskeheten får glimt av denne rike og gode arv her og nu alt efter den standhaftighet, ydmykhet og renhet med hvilken den enkelte nærmer sig den guddommelige natur og ut fra dette grunnlag gjør krav på og utnytter det åndelige gode som utgjør hans rike arv. Ved å forklare og bevise at alt godt er mentalt og åndelig, har Kristen Videnskaps lære åpenbaret veldige muligheter for menneskene, hvorved de i sin nuværende tilværelse i nogen grad kan utøve et bevisst herredømme over alt som er ulikt det gode, noget av det herredømme som Bibelen erklærer blev skjenket Guds billede og lignelse. Antagelsene om synd, sykdom og annen disharmoni mister gradvis sin makt til å forurolige eller beherske det menneske som alvorlig gjør krav på den åndelighet som er dets rike arvedel, som en virkelighet her og nu.

De idéer som utgår fra det guddommelige Sinn, er uendelige og har et ubegrenset virkefelt; ingen enkelt person eller gruppe av personer kan beholde dem for sig alene til utelukkelse av andre. Det gode kan ikke gjøres til noget materielt eller personlig eller på nogen måte begrenses. Hver enkelt har en guddommelig rett til å gjøre krav på den rikdom av åndelige idéer som stadig utstrømmer fra det uendelige Sinn. Hans rett til å gjøre bruk av disse idéer kan sammenlignes med hans adgang til å gjøre bruk av matematiske kjensgjerninger. Matematiske kjensgjerninger er alltid til stede og alltid anvendelige, og han behøver bare å forstå dem for å finne at de er av praktisk verdi i det daglige samkvem. Han må forstå at to og to er fire, og må gjøre denne kjensgjerning gjeldende ved å bruke den i ethvert matematisk problem for å kunne høste de fordeler som følger med denne nøiaktige viden.

Jesus sa (Joh. 4:24): "Gud er ånd, og de som tilbeder ham, bør tilbede i ånd og sannhet." Den sannhet at mennesket er åndelig, mentalt, bestående sammen med uendelig Liv, Sannhet og Kjærlighet, Andens fullkomne gjenspeiling, er en alltid-nærværende påviselig kjensgjerning, og denne kjensgjerning må bare bli åndelig forstått, godtatt og ydmykt anvendt i det daglige liv for å kunne bli av praktisk verdi og befrie menneskeheten fra enhver art av disharmoni.

Hvilken stor velsignelse er det ikke for menneskeheten å ha åpenbaringen av Kristen Videnskap, som den er fremsatt i læreboken *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* av Mary Baker Eddy! Den åpner den Hellige Skrift, som lenge har vært en forseglet bok for mange alvorlige søkende. En opriktig streben efter å nå frem til en forståelse av Sannheten gjennem et studium av denne bok i forbindelse med Bibelen setter den stræbende i stand til å gjøre krav på sin rettmessige arv. Vi finner i læreboken (s. 587) en oplysende definisjon av Gud: "GUD. Den store JEG ER; den alt-vitende, alt-seende, alt-virkende, all-vise, all-kjærlige og evige; Prinsipp; Sinn; Sjel; And; Liv, Sannhet; Kjærlighet; all substans; intelligens." Denne definisjon har bragt tusener av mennesker i enhver del av verden en sådan åpenbaring av Guds sanne natur at de har fått herlige glimt av den kjensgjerning at det gode er virkelig, og at mennesket i all evighet består sammen med sin skaper.

Et studium av denne definisjon fremmer utfoldelsen av sannheten i den enkeltes bevissthet og hjelper vedkommende til å uttrykke Faderens egenskaper, det uendelige guddommelige Sinns, Kjærlighetens, egenskaper, i mildhet, vennlighet, sann nestekjærlighet og uselviske gjerninger, i årvåken, intelligent, energisk åndelig virksomhet. Gjennem ærlighet, standhaftighet, renhet, sundhet, harmoni, overflod og fred blir Sannhet, Sjel eller And gjenspeilet, det vil si, i en bevissthet om det åndelige godes stedsnærværelse. Mennesket, det guddommelige Prinsipps idé, styres av Guds lov, og opretholdes og bevares i glede og fullstendighet, for Guds, Livets, billede og lignelse er åndelig virksomt og er sig livets evige vedvarenhet lykkelig bevisst.

Kunnskapen om at alene det gode er menneskets arv, befrier oss fra antagelsen om farlig arv som ifølge den dødelige antagelses påstander overføres fra menneskelige forfedre til deres efterkommere. Mrs. Eddy viser meget tydelig i sine skrifter at mennesket i Guds billede ikke kan arve synd, sykdom, fattigdom eller frykt, da dets arv er helt igjennem god. Gjennem forståelsen av denne kjensgjerning blir de som tror de har arvet farlige sykdommer eller syndige tilbøieligheter, helbredet og gjenvinner sin naturlige, normale sundhetstilstand, harmoni og frihet. "Arvelighet er ikke en lov. Den fjerntliggende årsak til eller tro på sykdom er ikke farlig fordi den er først i tid eller på grunn av nogen forbindelse mellem dødelige tanker i fortiden og nutiden." Således skriver Mrs. Eddy, opdageren og grunnleggeren av Kristen Videnskap (samme bok, s. 178). Det står hvert enkelt menneske fritt å utarbeide sin egen frelse fra synd, sykdom og fattigdom, og den forutgående mentale tilstand hos dem som kalles forfedre, kan hverken hjelpe eller hindre den som under bønn lærer å uttrykke Gud i hver eneste av sine tanker og handlinger.

En frydefull erkjennelse av Guds natur og av menneskets natur som er Hans lik, løfter den menneskelige tenkning op over synd, sorg, frykt, mangel og arbeidsløshet, og gjør den uendelige makt tilgjengelig for den enkelte i demonstrasjonen av menneskets rike arv, som Kristen Videnskap åpenbarer.

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Into the Dark

THE unexpected, colorful sunbeams
that came boldly in through the window,
changed the dark room
into waving plumes of light,
and a confused sense was shifted
into blithe and needed confidence.

GRACE MEREDITH

Seaport

THIS old town
has the air
of a dowager,
satisfied with herself
and her group
of island daughters.

LE BARON COOKE

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Listed Stock Quotations

Profit-Taking Features Stock Market in Slower Trading

Commodity and Money Markets

Selling Orders Give Market An Unsteady Tone

By Forrest Price

There was a barrage of profit-taking.

And the market absorbed it fairly well.

The selling of stocks in the early part of the session today produced a very uneven price trend.

Likewise trading continued in large volume but not so heavy as yesterday.

Total sales approximated 1,850,000 shares.

After the selling flurry there were some good recoveries. In the late trading prices again turned heavy.

The specialties and mining shares made the best showing.

The utilities also resisted pressure.

Most rails marked time. A feature of this group was the strength of the Pere Marquette issues, the common, preferred and prior preferred rising to new peaks for the year.

Among the specialties Celotex preferred was an early strong feature, rising more than 4 points to a new top.

Other stocks showing early good gains were Hazel Atlas Glass, International Business Machines, Ingersoll Rand, Twin City preferred, U. S. Gypsum, Standard Gas 6 and 7 per cent preferred, Real Silk Hosiery preferred, American Hide preferred and Baldwin preferred.

Losses of substantial figures were recorded by General Steel Castings preferred, Glidden, Interboro, Continental Can, U. S. Gypsum, Republic Iron & Steel, Shell Union Oil preferred, Spiegel-May-Stern and United Dyewood.

In the bond division the Interboro loans again were a weak feature. Other corporate issues had a mixed price trend. U. S. Governments were narrow, and prices were inclined to sag. Foreigners were tolerably steady.

Cotton was quiet and easy in New York. Wheat at Chicago was lower in late dealings.

Keep your eye on the rail issues, advise some of the commission houses. They say that the rails just now hold a pivotal position in the market.

Technically speaking it is held that the price direction taken in the immediate future by the carriers will indicate the general trend to a large extent.

In other words it is contended that temporarily at least the rails should take the leadership while the industrial stocks are "consolidating."

It is interesting to note in this connection that the industrials are at their highest level since 1931. The rails are selling around their highs for 1935, and are still about 20 points below their 1933 peaks.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low		Est. Sales	High	Low	Sept. 12	Sept. 11
		—A—					
64¾	51	Acme Steel	400	65¼	64½	64½	63¾
9⅜	4¼	Adams Express	8500	9	8⅝	8⅝	9
33½	28	2 Adams Millis	400	31½	31	31⅛	31
14¼	8	.15b Addressograph	400	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
14½	4½	Advance Rumely	800	13¾	13¼	13¼	14
8⅜	6¾	.60* Affiliated Prod	400	7⅞	7¼	7¼	7⅜
140¾	104⅜	3½ Air Reduction	100	145½	145½	145½	146½
20½	15⅛	.80† Alaska-Juneau	1500	16½	16⅛	16⅝	16¼
1⅛	⅜	.. Airway Elec App	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
19⅜	6⅜	.. Alleghany Pr pf (h)	100	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16½
2⅛	⅜	.. Alleghany Corp (h)	1500	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
8⅞	2⅜	.. Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	400	8¾	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
7	1¾	.. Allegh pf xw (h)	100	8⅜	5⅜	5⅜	6
30½	21	1 Alleghany Steel	900	28⅜	27½	27½	28¾
171½	125	6 Allied Chem	800	171½	169¼	170	170
7⅝	3⅛	.. Allied Stores	2800	7	6¾	6⅞	7
29⅜	12	.. Allis Chalmers	8900	29	27¾	28	29
20¼	14	1 Alpha Port Cem	100	17	17	17	17½
73⅜	49	5 Allied Stores pf	300	69½	69	69	70
4⅜	2⅛	2† Amal Leather	300	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
71	48½	2 Amerada	800	65½	65	65½	65¾
57⅜	41½	2 *Am Ag Ch Del	200	52¾	51½	51½	53½
30⅞	13½	Am Bank Note	2900	30⅛	29¾	29¾	30
65⅛	43	3 Am Bank Note pf	400	15⅞	15	15⅜	15⅜
81⅞	72	6 Am Crys Sug 1pf	210	81¼	81½	81½	83½
38⅛	21	1 Am Brake S&F	500	36¼	35	35	35½
128½	119	7 Am Brake S&F pf	100	128	126½	128	127¾
146⅝	110	4† Am Can	3200	145½	143½	143½	145
168	151¾	7 Am Can pf	100	157⅝	157½	157⅞	
25⅝	10	.. Am Car & Fdry	1900	24	23¼	23¼	23½
57½	25½	.. Am Car & F pf	400	54¼	.53	.53	53½
22	8	.. Am Chain	3500	22	21⅜	21⅜	21⅞
103	38	.. Am Chain pf	100	103	103	103	103
33¼	22½	.. Am Com Alcohol	8200	28½	27½	27½	28
8⅞	2¾	.. Am European	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
9¼	2	.. Am & For Pow	4200	7½	7	7	7
42	14	.. Am & For Pow pf	600	34¾	33	33	34¾
38¼	12	.. Am & For Pow 6	1500	31	30	31	31
17	3⅞	.. Am & For Pw 2pf	500	13¾	12½	12½	14
13	8¼	1 Am Hawaiian	100	12	12	12	12
6½	2¼	.. Am Hide & L	400	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	4¾
39½	17	.. Am Hide & L pf	500	27	34¾	36	34¾
37¼	29½	2.40 *Am Home Pr	1200	31	30⅜	30¾	31½
4⅛	2⅜	Am Ice	700	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
39¾	20	6 Am Ice pf	100	20	20	20	20
9⅞	4½	.. Am International	500	9½	9¼	9¼	9¼
20¾	9	.. Am Locomotive	1800	18¼	17⅜	17⅜	17
58	32	.. Am Loco pf	500	54¾	54	54	
9¾	4¼	.. Am Mach & Met	2900	9¾	9⅜	9⅝	9½
11½	4½	.. Am Mach & H ct	500	9¼	8⅞	9	8¾
24¾	13½	.. Am Metal	300	23¾	23⅜	23⅝	23¾
2.3⅛	18½	.80 Am Mach & Fy	2200	26⅝	25¼	25½	25⅞
30⅛	24	1½ Am News	100	29¼	29¼	29¼	
9½	1½	.. Am Power & Lt	8500	8	7¼	7¼	7⅜
41½	8⅜	.. Am P&L 5% pf	5900	32⅞	31½	31⅝	31⅝
49½	10¼	.. Am P&L 6% pf	5800	36⅜	36⅜	37¼	37½
18⅜	10½	.. Am Radiator	8900	18⅜	18	18	18¼
27¾	15¾	.30b Am Rolling Mill	8500	7¼	26½	26¾	27¼
85¾	66	5 Am Safety Razor	400	93	92½	93	92½
13⅞	4½	.. Am Seating	300	13¾	13½	13½	13⅞
27	18½	1½ Am Sum Tob	400	24¾	24¾	24¾	24⅞
26¼	20	2 Am Shipbuilding	10	25	25	25	25
48½	31⅝	.. Am Smelt & Ref	11500	48⅝	46¾	48¼	47⅛
144	121	7 Am Smelt & R pf	100	136½	136½	136½	
99	72½	5 Am Tobacco	400	98¾	98	98¼	98
102	74¾	5 Am Tobacco B	800	102¼	100¾	101¼	100½
20¼	12	.. Am Steel Fdries	1100	18¾	18	18	18½
106	88	.. Am Steel F pf	40	98	98	98	97¾
43	13½	.. Am Stores	400	39	38½	386	39½
70½	15¼	2 Am Sugar Ref	300	56¼	56	56	56¾
145⅜	98⅞	9 Am Tel & Tel	4500	145⅜	144	144¼	133⅜
6¾	2½	.. Am Type Fdrs (h)	100	4½	4½	4½	
19¼	7⅛	.. Am Wat W & E	8500	18⅜	16⅞	17⅛	17¼
9⅜	4⅞	.. Am Woolen	3500	9⅛	8⅜	8⅜	9
52¾	35½	.. Am Woolen pf	6500	51¼	49¾	50	51⅛
5⅜	3	.. Am Zinc Lead&S	400	4½	4½	4½	4½
20⅜	8	.. Anaconda Cop	22500	20⅜	20	20¼	20⅜
17⅞	12½	.60 Anchor Cap	400	13¼	13¼	13¼	
109	100	6½ Anchor Cap pf	40	101⅜	101¼	101¼	
9	3⅛	.. Andes Copper	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
52	36	1† Archer Daniels	400	47½	47	47	47½
108	97	7 Armour Del pf	200	105½	105½	105½	105½
8¼	3¼	.. Armour Of	3500	4⅛	4	4⅛	4
70⅜	58½	.6 Armour Of pf	400	66	64	61¼	62⅜
8	4	.. Arnold Constable	800	7¾	7½	7½	7¾
32⅞	16½	.50 Armstrong Cork	2500	32⅞	32¼	32¼	32⅜
15⅛	7½	.. Asso Dry Goods	1100	14½	14	14⅜	14½
108	78¼	.9g Asso Dry G 1pf	100	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
40½	29¾	.80 Asso Oil	20	38	38	38	47½
57⅛	35¾	2b Atchison T&SF	8500	53½	51¾	52¼	53½
37¼	19½	.. Atl Coast Line	5800	26⅜	25¼	25¾	26⅛
28	21⅜	1 Atl Refining	900	22¾	22½	22½	22½
46½	32⅜	2 Atlas Powder	500	44	43¼	43¼	44
114	106¾	.6 Atlas Powder pf	100	114	114	114	114
8⅞	4	.. Atlas Tack	600	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8½
39½	15	.. Auburn Auto	4500	38½	37	37¼	37¾
14	5½	.. Austin Nichols	400	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
63	35½	2 Austin Nichol A	10	40	40	40	
4¼	2¾	.. Aviation Corp Del	1800	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅝
		—B—					
6¾	1½	.. Baldwin Loco (h)	25400	3⅜	3	3	3
26¾	7½	.. Baldwin Loco (h)	3000	24¾	24	24	23¼
18	7½	.. Balt & Ohio	18500	17⅜	16¾	17	17½
23	9⅛	.. Balt & Ohio pf	1100	22⅜	21	21	22¼
109½	100¼	6½ Bamberger pf	20	109	109	109	108¾
49½	36⅛	2½ Bangor & Aroos	300	44¾	44¾	44¾	45
6½	3¼	.. Barker Bros	100	6	6	6	6
64	32	.. Barker Bros pf	40	64	64	64	
51⅞	37½	1† Bayuk Sig	300	47½	47	47	47½
57⅛	57⅛	.. Barsdall A	700	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	9⅜
115	109¾	.. Bayuk Cig pf	10	111½	111½	111½	111½
95	72	3† Beech-Nut Pack	400	95	95	95	94
14⅜	11⅛	1 Belding Hem	2500	14¼	14	14	14⅛
22½	11⅞	.. **Bendix Aviation**	16500	22½	21¼	22	21½
20⅜	15¾	1½ Beneficial Ind In	2500	19⅛	18⅞	19	19⅛
50⅝	24	1½2 Best & Co	400	50½	50	50	50¼
40⅜	21⅜	.. Bethlehem Steel	8900	39⅞	39	39	39¾
103¾	85¾	1⅜ Beth Steel pf	500	100⅞	100	100¼	101
26¼	3	1b Bigelow Sanford	1000	23¼	22⅜	23¼	23¾
14¼	9⅝	.. Blaw Knox	8500	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	13⅞
112	103¼	7 Bloomingdale pf	100	108½	108½	108½	108½
79	28¼	.. Blumenthal pf	20	79	79	79	78
59⅞	39⅝	3 Boeing Airplane	2400	15¼	14½	14⅝	14¾
60	50¼	4† Bohn Alum & Br	600	50¾	50	50	50¾
100	90	4† Bon Ami A	80	100	100	100	99¾
47¾	42	2a Bon Ami B	40	44¾	44	44	44
26⅜	21	1.60 Borden	4500	24½	23⅜	24	23⅞
51⅞	28½	2 *Borg Warner	3300	51¼	50	50½	51
48⅞	24½	2 Briggs Mfg	13500	48	46⅜	46¾	47¼
14⅜	8½	.40 *Bridgeport Brass	1100	14	13⅜	13⅞	14
45⅜	23⅞	.3 Briggs & Strat	300	44	43½	43½	44
46¾	26½	.3 Brooklyn Man T	8500	45	44¼	44¼	45½
100	90	6 Brooklyn M T pf	100	98¾	98¾	98¾	99½
71½	43	.5 Brooklyn Un Gas	100	66	66	66	66¼
31⅞	4	2 *Brooklyn Q pf	100	27½	22⅞	22⅞	24
6⅞	3⅜	.. Brunswick Balke	100	5	5	5	5⅝
8⅜	4¼	.. Bucyrus Erie	400	6½	6¼	6⅛	6⅜
15	8⅛	.. Bucyrus E ev pf	600	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
91½	62¾	.2 Bucyrus E pf	20	88	88	88	
3⅞	1⅛	.. Budd Mfg R'ts	5500	¾	⅝	⅝	⅝
6⅛	3¼	.. Budd Mfg	6500	6	5¾	5¾	5⅞
50⅝	23	.. Budd Mfg pf	800	50	48¾	49¾	50½
7½	2½	.. Budd Wheel	38500	7½	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜
19⅞	8¼	.. Bullard	1500	19¾	18¾	19	19¾
10¾	3¾	.. Ulova Watch	500	11	10¾	11	10½
2¾	1¼	.. Burns Bros A (h)	100	1½	1¼	1¼	
13⅞	7¼	.. Burns Bros B (h)	200	½	½	½	⅝
20½	13¼	.60 Burroughs Add	4900	20⅜	19⅞	19⅞	20
3⅛	1	.. Bush Term (h)	100	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
22½	10	.. Bush T Bldgs pf cod	90	16¼	16	16	
23¼	11¼	.. Butte Cop&Zinc	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
13⅞	3⅜	.. Butterick	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
20⅝	11⅜	.. Byers	1100	18	17½	17⅝	18
60¾	32	.. Byers pf	100	58¼	58	58	
		—C—					
42½	30½	1½ Calif Packing	800	32¾	31⅞	31⅞	32½
1⅜	⅛	.. Callahan Z & L	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
5¾	2½	.. Calumet & Hecla	600	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	5¼
25⅞	9	.40b Campbell Wy&C	1300	20¾	19½	19½	20½
16⅜	8¼	.40 Canada Dry	500	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
54	50	.3 Canada South'n	20	54		54	
13¾	9⅜	.. Canadian Pacic	1000	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	10½
36	30	2 Cannon Mills	500	35⅞	35	35	35
13⅞	4⅜	.. Capital Admin	300	13	12⅜	13	13
80⅜	45¾	.. Case Thresh	7500	80	77⅞	78½	77¾
55½	36½	.1† Caterpillar Trac	4000	52¼	51½	51½	52
35⅜	19½	.. Celanese Corp	5200	28¾	27¼	27¾	28⅜
4⅞	1⅞	.. Celotex Co (h)	4500	4½	3¾	4⅜	3⅝
33¾	11¼	.. Celotex Co pf (h)	400	34½	30¾	33¾	30
29	22¼	1½ Central Aguirre	1200	26	25¼	25¼	26½
63¾	38⅝	.4 Cerro de Pasco	12500	59¾	58	58⅜	58⅜
8⅝	4¼	.. Certain-Teed	1500	6¾	6½	6½	6¾
64¼	23	.. Certain-Teed pf	60	65¼	63	63	64¼
47¾	36	.3 Chesapeake Corp	500	46½	46⅜	46⅜	46⅞
47½	37⅛	2.80 Ches & Ohio	1300	46⅞	46¼	46⅜	47
2	2¼	.. Chi & Gt West (h)	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3⅜	⅞	.. Chi & Gt W pf (h)	200	3	3	3	
2	1	.. ChiInd&Lpf (h)	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	
34½	15⅞	1† Chi Mail Order	1500	32¾	31⅞	31⅞	33
3	⅛	.. Chi Mil & St P (h)	400	1½	1½	1½	1½
44¼	20	.. Chi Pneu T pf	700	43	42	42	42
9¾	4⅜	.. Chi Pneu Tool	200	9⅝	9½	9½	9½
10⅝	3⅜	.. Chi & N'west pf (h)	200	7⅞	7¼	7¼	7⅜
5⅝	1⅜	.. Chi & N'western (h)	600	3	2¾	2⅞	3
4¾	¾	.. Chi Mil&StP pf (h)	300	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¾
2⅝	¾	.. Chi Rk I & P (h)	300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4	1¼	.. Chi RI&P 6% (h)	100	3	3	3	
30	25½	2 Chickasha Cot O	500	26½	26	26¼	26¼
7½	3½	.. Childs Company	400	5	4⅞	5	5
25	9	.. Chile Copper	10	24½	24½	24½	
74	31	1† Chrysler	27500	72⅞	71⅝	71⅝	72⅜
35¾	27⅝	1† Cleve Gr Br Co	2300	34½	33⅝	34	34½
24⅞	14	2* City Ice & Fuel	300	15½	15	15½	15½
100	69¾	6½ City Ice & F pf	100	76	75	75	76
5	3¼	.. City Stores	200	4	4	4	4
126	110	7 Cluett Peody pf	20	112	112	112	112
19⅛	15⅛	.50 Colgate-Palm-P	3500	18¾	18¼	18½	18⅝
32⅜	9	.. Collins & Aikman	4300	32	30⅝	30⅞	32½
102½	69¾	7 Colins & A pf	220	104⅝	103½	104	102½
5½	½	.. Colo F & Ir (h)	500	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
20½	5	.. Colo F&I pf (h)	20	15⅝	15¼	15¼	16
14¼	6⅜	.. Colo & So 2pf	20	13¼	13¼	13¼	13
14	3⅜	.. Columbia Gas	14500	14	13⅛	13½	13⅝
86½	35½	.6 Columbia G pf A	500	86	85¾	86	85½
81	34½	1¶ Columbia Pic vtc	300	67½	67	67	67
81	34½	.. Columbian Carbvtc	2500	92⅞	91½	92¼	93⅜
53⅞	39½	2½ Comm Credit	3300	51¾	51¼	51½	52
72	56¼	2.80† Comm Inv Tr	4500	69	68¾	68¾	69½
102⅜	97⅞	4¼ Comm I Tr 6½%	1500	100¾	100⅝	100⅝	100½
23⅞	17⅜	.60¶ Comm Solvents	2500	21½	20¼	21⅛	20½
8⅜	3⅛	.. Comwlth & So	8500	2⅞	2⅝	2	2⅛
65¼	29⅛	3 Comwlth & S 6pf	1500	58	57⅜	58⅜	57½
37⅞	27	1.60 Congoleum Nairn	4500	33¼	32	32¼	32⅜
49	23¾	4½ Conn Ry & Lt	50	43	43	43	43¾
7½	3¼	.. Consol Plim Ind	500	4⅝	4¼	4⅛	4⅜
22⅞	14¼	1½g Consol Plim I pf	1500	16¾	16⅜	16½	16¾
10½	7	.. Consol Cigar	300	8¼	8	8	8
34¼	15⅞	1 Consol Gas	8500	28⅝	27⅝	27⅞	28
101¾	72⅛	5 Consol Gas pf	300	99¾	99½	99	100
4¾	1½	.. Consol Laundries	400	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
10⅛	6½	.25b Consol Oil	5000	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8¾
1⅛	⅛	.. Consol Textile	500	¾	¾	¾	¾
13⅝	8¾	.. Container A	2700	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11½
5⅛	2⅞	.. Containe B	1900	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
6¾	4½	.. Cont Baking A	1500	9½	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1⅝	⅜	.. Cont Baking B	500	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
91⅛	62¾	2.40 Cont Can	1800	87¼	85	85	87⅝
14⅜	7	.55b Cont Dia Fibre	300	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
42⅝	28⅞	1.20¶ Cont Insurance	200	40½	40½	40½	40½
13⅜	7	.. Cont Motors	1300	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1¼
23	15½	.62½b Cont Oil	2300	20	19½	19½	20
60¾	41¾	.3 Corn Exchange	180	54¼	54	54	54
78⅜	62	3 Corn Products	1500	67	66¼	66⅝	67
165	149	7 Corn Prod pf	400	150	150	150	
6⅞	4½	.. Coty	800	5½	4⅞	4⅞	5⅛
39⅞	33⅞	2¶ Cream of Wheat	300	38	38	38	
16⅜	12½	.25b Crosley Radio	700	14¼	13	13	14¼
36¼	23½	1 Crown Cork & S	1500	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	35¾
47⅜	43½	2.70 Crown Cork pf	300	45½	45	45	
91	74¼	5 Crown W Pap 1pf	10	91	91	91	
5⅜	3½	.. Crown Zeller vtc	200	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	4⅜
27¾	14	.. Crucible Steel	200	26	26	26	26½
85½	47½	.. Crucible Steel pf	100	86	86	86	86½
8¼	5⅛	.. Cuban Am Sug	500	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
80¾	40½	.. Cuban Am S pf	2000	68½	68¼	68½	68
47½	39¾	2½ Cudahy Packing	300	40⅜	40¼	40½	40½
22⅝	15	.. Curtis Publishing	2500	20	19⅜	19⅝	19⅞
105½	89⅛	7 Curtis Pub pf	300	104½	104½	104½	104½
3	2	.. Curtiss-Wright	1700	2¾	2½	2⅝	2⅝
18½	6¼	.. Curtiss-Wright A	1600	7¾	7½	7½	7¾
29	16	.. Cutler Hammer	300	28⅜	27½	27½	28¾
		—D—					
41⅜	22¾	.. Deere & Co	4500	41½	40⅜	41⅛	40½
28	19	.75g Deere & Co pf	2000	28	27¾	28	28
45½	23½	.. Del & Hudson	3700	39	38¼	38¼	39¼
19⅛	11	.. Del Lack & W	2200	17	16½	16⅝	17⅛
102½	65	4 Detroit Edison	800	103	102	102	102½
50⅜	35½	1† Devoe & Ray A	300	40	40	40	40½
40¾	26½	1½† Diamond Match	1000	40	39½	39⅝	39¾
43⅜	34½	2¶ Dome Mines	2500	41	40	40½	40
33	17½	.75b Douglas A	3300	32	31½	31¼	31⅝
23¾	13½	1½a Dresser B	300	23⅜	23	23⅜	
11½	6⅜	.. Dresser B	800	11	10¾	11	
5⅛	2	.. Dunhill Inter	500	4¼	4	4¼	
19	12¾	1 Duplan Silk	200	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16
126¼	86⅝	3.60¶ du Pont de Nem	2500	125¾	124½	124½	125½
		—E—					
158½	110½	5¶ Eastman Kodak	400	158½	158	158½	158¼
28¾	16⅝	1¶ Eaton Mfg	4500	28⅜	27¾	28¼	28¼
32½	29⅜	.. Elec Auto-Lite	7500	32¼	30⅝	31½	31¼
112	107	7 Elec Auto-L pf	10	110¼	110¼	110¼	
9¼	3⅞	.. Elec Boat	4500	8⅞	8½	8⅝	8⅝
8⅜	5¼	.. Elec & Mus Ind	500	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
7½	1½	.. Elec Pow & Lt	2300	5⅞	5⅝	5¼	5½
28	2½	.. El Pw&L 6% pf	3600	23½	22¾	23	22¾
32	3	.. Elec Pow & L pf	2500	26¾	25½	25⅝	25¾
49½	39	2.25 Elec Sto Battery	300	49	48¾	49	48¾
		⅛	100				
132	125¾	7 Endicott John pf	10	129½	129½	129½	
7⅞	1⅛	.. Engineers Pub S	300	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
41	14½	.. Engineers P S 5pf	200	38	38	38	38
42	15½	.. Engineers PS 6pf	500	41	40	41	
41½	14½	.. Engineers PS ww	300	39	37½	37½	
7⅝	4½	.. Equitable Off Bld	200	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅝
14	7¼	.. Erie R	500	13	12⅝	12⅝	13
17⅞	8½	.. Erie RR 1pf	200	16	16	16	16¾
14⅞	10½	.80 Eureka Vacuum	200	14	14	14	14½
23¼	15	1 Evans Products	1500	21	19⅞	19⅞	21
		—F—					
9⅜	4	.. Fairbanks pf	20	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6½
26½	17	.. Fairbanks Morse	400	25	25	2	25⅜
19¾	5⅜	.. Fed Lt & Trac	1500	17	17	17	17½
85	48	6 Fed Lt&Tr pf	20	82½	82½	82½	
7⅞	3¼	.10b Fed Motor Tr	500	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾
4½	2	.. Fed Screw W	300	3	2¾	3	
1¾	⅞	.60 Fed Water Serv	1600	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
25	16½	.60¶ Fed'd Dept Sto	300	23½	23½	23½	24
28½	28½	1.20¶ Fidelity Phe F In	400	40¾	40¼	40¼	40¾
18⅛	15½	.40 Firestone Tire	900	15½	15¼	15⅜	15⅝
96	84½	6 Firestn T&R pf A	200	96	95⅞	95⅞	96
58⅞	45¾	2½ First Nat Stores	500	52½	1½	51½	51½
23½	19	1 Florsheim Shoe A	200	23	22¾	22¾	
5	2

Business and Industry • **Manufacturers Offer Data U. S. Is Far From Self-Contained** • Commerce and Finance

Sloan Explains General Motors' Dividend Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—Declaring that stockholders of General Motors "can rely upon the directors to pass on the largest possible share of the earnings consistent with the needs of the business," Alfred P. Sloan, president, in a statement to shareholders accompanying the recent extra dividend of 25 cents, gave an explanation of the corporation's dividend policy, emphasizing the fact that it necessitated making an appraisal of the future of business.

Mr. Sloan said that in 10 years, from 1925 to the end of last year, the company disbursed 77 per cent of its earnings. In the five years, from 1925 to 1929 inclusive, the company disbursed 63 per cent of its earnings while in the five years from 1929 to 1934, it paid to stockholders 113 per cent of its earnings, drawing on its reserves.

Two Considerations Weighed

"The directors of General Motors Corporation have consistently taken the position that there should be only two considerations in determining dividend action," his statement read, "first earnings, which alone make dividends possible, present as well as future; second, the future needs of the business. Generally speaking, any business, if it performs a useful service to the community, and is properly administered, must continually develop. This does not mean that it must necessarily grow in size, but it must at least keep pace with the evolution of things if it is to continue to exist. This principle applies importantly to a highly technical business, such as that of General Motors.

"It is not always desirable, in fact, it is usually not either desirable or even possible over the years to pass out all the earnings of a business; some should be set aside for the purposes above mentioned. On the other hand, conditions do arise where it is entirely justifiable and to the interest of the stockholders to pay out in any one year more than that year's earnings. General Motors, during the depression from which we are just emerging, did that very thing—as a result, it was able to maintain payments to the stockholders during the entire depression.

Aids Purchasing Power

"A reduced volume of business releases working capital which can be made available to the stockholders for their use. Again the necessity for capital expenditures such as plant and machinery is minimized. When the amounts we are dealing with are large, as in the case of General Motors, an appreciable contribution is made in maintaining the purchasing power of the community.

"The recent announcement made by General Motors that the management felt conditions had sufficiently adjusted themselves to warrant the belief that there was an opportunity for profitable investment, and that an expenditure of $50,000,000 would be made to improve and expand the corporation's productive facilities, both at home and overseas, is another illustration of the point. This highly essential development became possible because of accumulated earnings.

"Therefore the problem of dividend policy is not always a simple one. A rate of dividend when once declared carries with it the desirability of continuity. The declaration must reflect not only the current condition of the business but there must be considered the future trend, especially with respect to prospective earnings and possible capital needs. Under conditions existing today such an appraisal is difficult. There is involved unusual uncertainty. This must be appreciated by the stockholders."

U. S.-Latin-American Pacts On Trade and Travel Signed

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

Recommendations covering trade and travel, and adopted during the recent commercial conference at Buenos Aires, have been made public by the Pan American Union, Washington. Delegates from 21 American republics, the Union says, favored the adoption of four important conventions and, of the four the United States failed to sign but one on the plea that "government organization prevented the entering into an agreement of such nature."

Says H. Gerald Smith, chief, section of financial information, Pan American Union: "Four conventions were adopted: first, on the creation of Pan American commercial committees; second, on the repression of smuggling; third, on the transit of airplanes; and fourth, on the establishment of a Pan American tourist passport, and a transit passport for vehicles. The conventions are now to be submitted to the various governments for ratification."

Agreements on Wide Front

Reviewing the four resolutions in the order noted above, the work of the commercial committees promises to be of lasting importance. It was suggested that committees should be composed of both governmental and private business interests, including commerce, agriculture, industry, and stock raising. Each of the 21 republics is to organize a group, as a branch of the Pan American Union, to (1) co-operate with the Union in all matters of American commerce, (2) to co-ordinate commercial information for exchange, and (3) to encourage the establishment of permanent exhibits of national products to be placed in each of the other republics.

As contemplated at the conference the information to be exchanged includes data on widely diversified subjects such as prices, communications, exchange, statistics, customs procedure, shipping, and, in general, all material that might be useful in the promotion of inter-American commerce.

With regard to smuggling the conference's agreement calls for all foreign merchandise, waiting to be dispatched for public consumption, to be stored in governmental warehouses and under the direct or immediate supervision of customs authorities. The agreement refers particularly to goods in ports and on the banks of frontier rivers where illegal transportation is apt to be attempted. To guard further against such illegal, acts a resolution was adopted requiring that reports be provided listing the amount of accumulated merchandise waiting at frontier points and likely to attract smugglers.

Passport Agreement

On the transit of airplanes the conference agreed that there should be no taxes or duties of any kind relating to their movement, except as required to cover actual services rendered at airports. Only single documents containing required information regarding passengers and crews is to be furnished by commercial air lines. The agreement, when ratified, is to be in force for a period of three years, and indefinitely, thereafter, unless denounced after six months notice has been given.

Concerning the tourist passport and transit passport for vehicles (the convention that the delegates from the United States did not sign) the agreement provides that the republics shall seek the elimination of tourist taxes and that each country shall issue a passport free of charge to its own citizens or to the citizens of the other American nations.

It was also provided that the government of each republic should have the right to retain a passport during a tourist's sojourn, and to issue a certificate to take the place of the passport until the traveler was prepared to leave the country.

That portion of the convention dealing with the transit of vehicles of tourists provides for the free entry of bicycles, motorcycles, automobiles and airplanes if used by their owners or accompanying them for future use. Vehicles may remain in a country during their owners' visit, and special insignia may be issued.

Numerous Recommendations

The United States delegation was unable to sign this agreement; but the statement was made that the United States would be willing to enter into bilateral agreements with other American nations with a view to giving effect to the spirit of the resolution. The Dominican Republic required its delegates to make a reservation to the resolution since the republic's legislation did not permit it to consider a person as a tourist when traveling on business.

Of the additional work done during the Buenos Aires conference the Pan American Union refers to some 61 recommendations concerning a wide variety of subjects. Among the topics were consular regulations, port facilities, aerial, water, and land transportation, and commercial arbitration. The liberation of international commerce, the encouragement of international economic cooperation, and the elimination of restrictive unilateral measures affecting world trade were favored.

The generally improved economic conditions among the Latin-American republics, the gradually improving business situation in the United States, the marked advance in airplane travel both north and south, the increasing bid for southern trade by the European countries and Japan, and the pronounced betterment of inter-American relations gave to the Buenos Aires conference an importance which would have been lacking a few years ago.

That the Pan American Union should have been chosen as an organization through which commercial committees should function is of especial significance. It means the centering of information that might otherwise have gone astray, and it means an organized, co-operative movement to tie the American nations together. G. H. C.

Big Task Orderly Bank Liquidation, Says Comptroller

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 12—The most important problem now before the office of the Comptroller of the Currency is the orderly liquidation of the remaining bank receiverships, declared J. F. T. O'Connor, speaking before the Financial Advertisers' Association convention here. Mr. O'Connor said that assets must not be sacrificed and yet they must be sold when proper offers are received.

The convention concluded last night with the election of officers.

Robert W. Sparks of New York was unopposed for president. Other officers chosen included George O. Everett of Utica, N. Y., third vice-president, and R. H. Booth Jr., Boston, member of the board of directors.

Mr. O'Connor emphasized the part advertising had played in helping the Roosevelt Administration liquidate the depression, saying it was one of the most important factors in the economic situation. In taking advantage of the lessons this publicity has taught, he held that business, finance and industry should pay particular attention to the selection of the medium through which they wish to reach the people.

Comptroller's Big Job

"The printed word represents clearly the living personality behind it," Mr. O'Connor told the association in an address which featured their meeting here last night. "It speaks for the author when he is not present nearly as effectively as if he were present. Therefore, only those periodicals should be selected in which the people have confidence."

Mr. O'Connor reviewed briefly the big job the Federal Comptroller of the Currency had in connection with the depression since the bank closing in 1933. His first work was to reopen 1417 closed national banks with $1,-971,960,000 in deposits. There was not a single one of those banks in conservatorship today, he said, 1096, with deposits of $1,808,060,000 having been reorganized and reopened, 31 voluntarily liquidated and depositors paid in full to the amount of $11,-513,000, and 290, with $152,387,000 in deposits, placed in receiverships.

"There have been made available to the depositors up to March 31, 1935, in the 1417 national banks $1,-454,355,868, or 73.2 per cent of the total deposit liability, while secured creditors, with claims aggregating $204,632,772, have received $176,827,-900, or 86.4 per cent," he said.

Relief of Depositors

"The next problem was the relief of depositors in all national banks placed in receiverships before and after the banking holiday. Distributions to depositors in these banks since March 16, 1933, aggregate $677,867,938."

Mr. O'Connor reviewed the enormity of this problem, saying his office holds title to 2404 farms containing 480,942 acres with an estimated gross value of $7,257,020, mortgages on 3690 farms containing 829,028 acres with an estimated gross value of $12,665,270, title to 7347 residences with an estimated gross value of $25,481,082, mortgages on 16,380 residences with an estimated value of $48,925,143, title to 2451 business properties with an estimated gross value of $19,660,344, mortgages on 2249 pieces of business property with an estimated gross value of $22,998,078, title to 5002 unimproved city properties with an estimated gross value of $4,480,295, mortgages on 3885 unimproved city properties with an estimated gross value of $3,358,326, title to 917 bank buildings with an estimated value of $39,739,877, and 1050 miscellaneous items whose estimated gross value is $7,422,139.

In clearing up this tangle, advertising has been one of the chief agencies used, Mr. O'Connor said. He told how this had worked out in various places.

Heads Advertisers



Robert W. Sparks
Vice-President of the Bowery Savings Bank of New York, and Newly Elected President of the Financial Advertisers Association

The World's Business

2,000,000-Share Days Are Here Again

GEN. CHARLES G. DAWES, with his flair for crisp observations, once likened the stock market to a "peanut stand." I fancy, however, that he views the current rise in stocks—35 per cent since March—as confirmation of his "prosperity by July" forecast. The contrast between what was once said and what is now believed is patent, at any rate, in other places if not in Chicago. It was once the fashion to demote the stock market as insignificant. Partly this was due to the sourness associated with the morning after the speculative spree of the '20's. Partly it was due to the even more sober realization that the place of the stock market in economic life had been exaggerated. Yet today the stock market is recapturing attention as the focus, if not the agent, of recovery.

I happen still to think that the importance of the stock market is exaggerated. Take the argument that the stock exchange is the *main* place where the demand for and the supply of capital meet—the corporation with its new stock and bond issues and the investor with his money to buy them. Mr. Richard Whitney, former president of the New York Stock Exchange, made this "a major function." In a recent address the present president, Mr. Charles R. Gay, makes a similar assertion. But the facts, it has always seemed to me, do not justify the argument. Of late months we have been witnessing a rise in business activity which has owed most of its momentum to two industries, steel and automobiles. Yet in that space of time these two industries have obtained none of their capital for improvements and increased operations from the stock market. Nor was the case much different in the past. Not more than 4 per cent of the common stock of the steel industry was issued for the purpose of drawing capital funds into the steel industry. Steel has indeed borrowed money on its bonds, which were marketed through the stock market. But in much greater part the money came from original direct investments (putting money into the business by operating owners, instead of issuing securities) and from reinvested earnings. The same story is told of the automobile industry. All but $40,000 of the $694,384,502 of invested capital in the Ford company represents money plowed back into the concern out of earnings. Other auto companies, though not so self-built, have shown a high degree of capital independence of the stock market.

It is often said, moreover, that the stock exchange is essential because investors require a *continuous* market for their investments. A continuous market is a mechanism for giving one's wealth liquidity. If your capital is invested in concerns which are listed on the stock exchange, you can pick up a telephone and, through a broker, cash your wealth without stirring away from home. But the facts do not support the assertion that investors insist upon an exchange mechanism before they will invest their surplus funds. John T. Flynn, in his 'Security Speculation,' shows that most investments are made in securities which do not have a continuous market. In 1929 the bonds of the 220 industrial and miscellaneous corporations listed on the New York Stock Exchange had a value of $3,046,639,316. There were in the country, however, 433,413 corporations, with bonds outstanding amounting to $19,-023,594,679, or five times as many as were listed. The stocks of the 915 corporations listed on the New York Stock Exchange had a market value of $39,288,-794,134—a market value which was enormously in excess of par or stated value. But even the par value of the 433,413 "outside" corporations was twice as much, amounting to $91,695,277,539. Then there was the $35,000,000,-000 invested in real estate mortgages and mortgage bonds for which there is no continuous market.

It cannot be doubted that the presence of a market where one may raise cash instantaneously is an advantage. Those who have held "frozen" real estate instead of "liquid" stocks will so testify. But the liquidity which we have given to our wealth through the stock market may be a social disadvantage as well as a personal convenience. A. A. Berle Jr., in his book, "Liquid Claims and National Wealth," makes out an impressive case to show that liquid wealth is mainly irresponsible wealth. He finds that by 1929 38 per cent of our wealth had become liquidatable. Memory is still fresh of the concerted rush with which millions of citizens rushed into the market in that year to cash them. My wife's own little nest-egg is invested in such a way that she is part owner of three railroads, two utilities, and several industrial concerns. Does she know anything about them? Very little; nor do the greater proportion of American investors. They leave the responsibility to managers who, from the standpoint of ownership, have no more important equity in their concerns than the average investors. If responsibility had gone with ownership, we should not have had so much trouble in recent years, and not so much law.

But, when I started to write this column, I was more interested in the *significance* of the stock market rise than the exact *degree of importance of the stock market as such*. This significance is two-fold. The 35 per cent rise since March has been registered without benefit of brokers' loans, or speculative money. This shows that real investors are getting back into normal investment habits. Moreover, when the stock market is going up, it is a confidence-breeder. To those who see their capital filling out, the sight encourages freer spending and riskier investing with surpluses. Such is the fascination of the stock market to the general public that the upswing since March has diffused an optimism even among those who have not profited from the rise. As people think, so they do; a hopeful outlook is necessarily the prelude to private enterprise, for lack of which the Government has gone so deep into business. H. B. E.

Trading Suspended On Sugar Exchange In No. 1 Contracts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—All trading in the number 1 sugar contract on the floor of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange was suspended yesterday by the Exchange, the announcement coming from Chandler A. Mackey, president, just before the market opened.

Further liquidation in the December and January number 1 contracts are to be conducted solely through a committee of voluntary liquidation, it was further announced.

On Tuesday the following resolutions were adopted by the board of managers of the Exchange:

"Resolved, That a committee for voluntary liquidation, consisting of three members, with two alternates, be appointed by the chair, which committee shall be at the call of the members having open contracts in December, 1935, and January, 1936, No. 1 sugar contracts.

"Resolved, That all trading on the floor of the Exchange in liquidation of December, 1935, and January, 1936, No. 1 sugar contracts be suspended as of the close of business on Sept. 10, 1935, and that further liquidation be conducted solely through the committee for voluntary liquidation."

Trading in the No. 1 sugar contract is ended by the action of the board. However, trade was virtually obsolete because of AAA requirements and the quota system on imports of Cuban sugar. The No. 3 contract which has been substituted permits tender of all cane sugars, regardless of where grown, so long as they are within the quota at the time of delivery.

Wall Street Bankers Are In a Dilemma

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—Wall Street banking houses found themselves squarely between the devil and the deep sea, they confessed privately today, in the matter of the estimated $50,000,000 of postal savings deposits on which they are now generally paying 2½ per cent interest.

Under a ruling of the New York State Banking Board they may not pay more than 2 per cent interest on time deposits after Oct. 1, while Washington banking authorities, laboring through a labyrinth of banking law and ruling appeared to be of the opinion that deposits of the postal savings system with commercial banks must receive not less than 2¼ per cent.

It was generally agreed in banking quarters here that, barring a ruling from the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System, the New York institutions would be forced to give up their postal deposits before the end of the month.

It was said in informed banking circles that the amount of postal deposits in the large Wall Street institutions was negligible in comparison with total deposits, and probably less than half of the estimated $50,000,000 New York State total was in large New York City institutions.

Foreign Trade Is Basis for Giving Work to 14,300,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—Foreign trade is the basis for employment of almost one-third of the gainfully employed persons in the United States, according to an analysis by the American Manufacturers' Export Association. The study embraced in a booklet of 15 articles illustrated with colored charts entitled "Foreign Trade and Domestic Markets" would indicate that America is far from self-contained or even on the road to such a condition.

Of the 48,800,000 men and women earning their living, says the report, 14,300,000 were doing so because the export dollar and the import material and product was the basis for that actual employment. Thus, it is not only the farmers who export cotton, lard and other agricultural products who are dependent on exports—the cotton shippers—the cottonseed oil mills, the hardware and drug stores in these districts are largely paid by the dollars derived from the export. By the time the export dollar has finished its work, it has paid nearly 3,000,000 rural people—nearly another 3,000,000 in trade, transportation and clerical work—and about 1,300,000 in manufacturing.

The report contends that imports are similarly producers of employment, because we either import raw materials that are necessary for important industries such as automobiles, rubber, medical supplies, chemicals, steel—these and other things—and the workers in these industries are dependent upon the imported materials, or manufactured goods which give employment to importers, wholesalers, retailers, to clerks, salesmen, advertising men, trucking and railroads—and to a large number of people in the clerical end of the business.

In the usual calculations, the only people who are considered as dependent upon foreign trade are those who are directly exporting—like the farmers and a percentage of the organizations in the exporting industries and those who are directly importing.

The report has taken a different point of view—it says that inasmuch as the farmer who sells 60 per cent of his cotton abroad and buys his agricultural equipment, his refrigerators, his automobiles, etc., from the local stores, most of the dollars they get come from the exported product. Similarly, they say we could not employ the people who are manufacturing, selling, advertising, wholesaling and retailing rubber products if we didn't import the rubber—so that these people are paid because foreign trade makes available to us, the raw material. Employment, argues the report, is not in proportion to total value—it takes more people to grow, cultivate, pick, bale, transport, gin, sell and buy raw cotton per $1000 worth than it does to make, pack, sell, transport and export sewing machines worth $1000.

West Coast Shingle Makers Plan to Halt Large U. S. Imports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Sept. 12—Seventy-five shingle manufacturers of Washington and Oregon, representing 400 shingle machines that produce about one-half the shingles used in the United States, met in Tacoma last week and organized the United States Red Shingle Industry, Inc., with the purpose of combating the influx of Canadian shingles into this country.

R. D. Mackie of Markham, Washington, was elected president; William Leybold, Tacoma, treasurer; Fred N. Tilley, Everett, secretary; and, as trustees—Charles Guerrier, Edison; H. E. O'Neil, Snoqualmie; R. M. Ingram, Aberdeen; Jess Schwarz, Kelso; Lon Barron, Port Angeles; Herbert Snider, Carlton, Ore.; and E. C. Newberg, Portland.

Most of the 267 shingle manufacturers of Washington, Oregon and Idaho, manufacturing the bulk of the shingles of the United States, have indicated they will join the new corporation.

Former United States Senator, C. C. Dill, explained the status of the fight for restriction of Canadian shingles. It was he who represented the American interests before the reciprocal trade treaty board at Washington, D. C.

A 20-year fight was started when shingles were put on the free list in 1913. Since the collapse of the NRA shingles flooded into this country, 336,000 squares coming in July and 400,000 in August.

France May Curtail Automobile Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

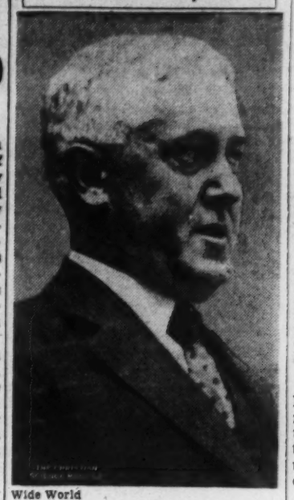
PARIS, Sept. 12—The French National Automobile Chamber of Commerce in a petition to the Minister of Commerce urges immediate steps by the Government to regulate domestic automobile production and to control the market according to a report from the Assistant Trade Commissioner here.

In defense of its stand, the Chamber cites the numerous failures of automobile manufacturing and selling companies and the measures adopted successfully in other countries.

Another important organization, comprising the principal French motor vehicle manufacturers, has announced that its members are unanimously in favor of a 12-month period of non-production, beginning in October of the current year, convinced that no less drastic remedy can restore the automobile industry to a healthy condition, it was stated.

Whether other manufacturers will consent to the proposed period of inactivity remains to be seen, the report states, but in any case the proposal clearly indicates the gravity of the situation in the French automobile industry.

To Test Utility Act



Wide World

John W. Davis
Former Candidate for President of the United States, and Attorney Retained by the Edison Electric Institute

Edison Institute Retains J. W. Davis To Test Utility Act

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—The board of trustees of the Edison Electric Institute has retained John W. Davis to aid in contesting the constitutionality of the Public Utilities Act of 1935, it was announced today.

The Institute has also retained Newton D. Baker to participate in a case which will contest the validity of gifts and loans of federal money to enable municipalities to compete with private companies.

It has retained the services of Forney Johnston and James M. Beck to argue before the Supreme Court in the case now pending on the constitutionality of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Argentina Is First To Ask the SEC For A Listing of Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12—Argentina has instructed its diplomatic representatives here to arrange for permanent registration of its bonds with the Securities and Exchange Commission. This is the first foreign country to ask the SEC to list its bonds.

Other governments have not instructed their embassies and legations on the SEC's requirement that foreign issues be registered. Some of the diplomatic officers are not aware that registration is required.

It is expected by SEC officials that registration of foreign issues will be carried out and they deprecate reports that the stock exchange will ask that foreign governments and their political subdivisions will be exempted from the registration requirement. Some very good reason must be shown before the SEC would agree to exemption.

It is understood that the Argentine negotiations are in the final stages. There are 10 Argentine bond issues listed on the New York exchange which would be covered by permanent registrations.

According to the Commerce Department the Argentine Central Government is the only South American sovereignty which has not defaulted on the interest of any of its dollar loans.

1935 Farm Income Expected to Reach Highest in 5 Years

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics predicts that the nation's farmers will have a cash income of $6,-700,000,000 in 1935—the largest in five years.

After reaching a peak of $10,479,-000,000 in 1929, cash farm income slipped to $8,451,000,000 in 1930, $5,-899,000,000 in 1931, and to $4,328,-000,000 in 1932.

The figure for last year was $6,-387,000,000, and for 1933, $5,117,-000,000.

The Bureau's statistics include farm benefit payments made by the AAA, but most of the increase this year was attributed to a considerable rise in cash income from the sale of livestock.

AAA records disclosed that total benefit payments to adjustment contract signers in 1933 were $131,076,-487, compared to $396,425,308 in 1934, and an official estimate of $585,480,-625 for the calendar year 1935.

These benefit payments, however, did not include the more than $100,-000,000 spent by the AAA last year for purchase of livestock in drought areas. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics included the livestock purchases in estimating the total cash farm income.

City of Detroit to Redeem $4,228,000 Water Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—The redemption soon of $4,228,000 of Detroit's higher coupon water bonds now outstanding is announced by William J. Curran, controller of the city. This follows the successful sale by the City of Detroit, early this week, of $4,262,000 of refunding bonds on a 3.556 per cent basis.

The bonds to be redeemed comprise seven issues, bearing coupon rates of 4¼ per cent to 5½ per cent. Redemption dates run from Nov. 15 to Jan. 15, 1936. The bonds are to be presented for payment at Bankers Trust Company, New York, the National Bank of Detroit, or at the Treasurer's Office, City Hall, Detroit, Mich.

America's Machine Tool Trade Seen Breaking Records

CLEVELAND, Sept. 12 (AP)—Leaders of America's machine tool trade, known as an accurate forecaster of general business, estimated today the 1935 volume of this industry will approximate $150,000,000 — about $20,000,000 more than in 1929, the biggest previous year in its history.

Convinced that general business is also on the threshold of a tremendous upturn, the machine tool trade is hailing its own return to prosperity with what it terms "the largest industrial exposition ever held in this country."

First Exhibit Since 1929

But behind the exposition in Cleveland, first that the machine tool men have held since 1929, exposition officials said is the fact that the decision to hold it was based upon the conviction that general recovery is at hand.

A typical expression of the regard business has for the machine tool industry as a business barometer, came today from Harper Sibley, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

"The business world is watching with lively interest the opening of the machine tool exposition," he wired. "Best wishes for a full realization of the show which holds so much promise for industry."

One of the principal reasons for the machine-tool upturn—an increase of 50 per cent from 1934—tool men say, is that general industry has deferred for six years as much as possible its normal volume of machinery replacements. At the same time, the machine tool technicians have been making advancements which render large amounts of machinery in factories, although perhaps little used, already obsolete.

Shows Newest Creations

The exposition itself, by which the tool men are showing their newest creations to the rest of industry, consists of more than 900 large and small pieces of machinery, worth an estimated $4,000,000. The biggest is a 76-ton monster which handles huge pieces of steel for drilling, planing and other work with all the delicacy that milady might use in picking up a lump of sugar with her fingers. Yet despite the bulk and intricacy of this machine, it is operated by only one man.

During the 10-day exposition, the Tool Builders' Association is holding a series of meetings with some of the nation's prominent industrialists and engineers delivering addresses on the trends and accomplishments of the industrial world.

Record Number Of Motors in Austria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Sept. 12—A sharp increase in the number of motor vehicles circulating in this country has resulted from the abolition of the automobile tax, according to the United States Commercial Attaché here.

On July 31, 1935, it is pointed out, the total number of registrations amounted to 102,261 units, which established a new high record. The 1935 total compared with 95,063 units registered on July 31, 1934, or an increase of 7198 units. This increase consisted of 2609 additional passenger cars, 4026 motorcycles, 277 trucks and 286 other motor vehicles.

Improvement in Wheat Drought Area Laid to FCA Credit and Payments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WICHITA, Kansas, Sept. 11—Agricultural conditions in the ninth Land Bank district, comprising the states of Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico, with headquarters in Wichita, continue to show marked improvement in spite of serious drought conditions over a large area where these four states corner on one another. The improvement is attributed in large measure by the Farm Credit Administration to the extension of credit to farmers in distress, and to the allotments paid for wheat, corn and hogs.

In the four states mentioned, there are 492,927 farming units of which 174,589 are located in Kansas, 213,325 in Oklahoma, 63,644 in Colorado and 41,359 in New Mexico. The Federal Land Bank and the Federal Land Bank Commissioner combined have loans totaling 91,230 of these farms. However, in some 20,000 cases, one farmer has two loans.

Mr. Hugh Harrell, president of the Federal Land Bank of Wichita, has recently given out some statistics showing that practically the only territory where more than 25 per cent of the farms are under mortgage to the Federal Land Bank, is in the drought area.

Not only was there unusual demand for farm loans in this territory the past year, but the farm loan companies ceased to make loans to farmers in these districts, and the Federal Land Bank was practically the only source available for credit. The reduction in interest rate on Federal Land Bank loans to 4 per cent has been a great help to the agricultural interests.

The Bank for Co-operatives, of which Ralph Snyder is president, is continuously expanding its activities in making loans to co-operatives in small communities. At first the banks in these communities opposed the co-operatives' activities, fearing they would take away the bank's good loans on grain in warehouses and other farm commodities. Now, the banks are co-operating in many cases. Co-operative loans are made as low as 2 per cent as compared with former bank rates of 8 per cent.



Wide World

Wheat

The Production Credit Corporation has practically completed its work of organization over the four states, and is now meeting the need of farmers for long time credit on breeding herds of livestock, and for putting in crops where some of the expense has to be carried until the crops are marketed.

The Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation, which is now in liquidation, made loans aggregating $43,-000,000, of which $34,000,000 has been repaid to the Government. This corporation expects to liquidate its loans to less than $5,000,000 during the current year. It has $290,000 net profits from operations above the capital loaned by the Government, and expects to be able to repay all advances of capital made by the Government in full at final liquidation, with no net loss except interest on the money.

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New Champion To Be Crowned In Men's Tennis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—A new champion will be crowned this evening in the United States men's singles lawn tennis championship, at Forest Hills stadium, as the result of the play in the semifinal round yesterday. Frederick J. Perry, of England, who has held the title for the past two years, and required only one more victory to take permanent possession of the trophy, was eliminated by Wilmer L. Allison, of Texas, in startling fashion, in straight sets, scored at 7—5, 6—3, 6—3, reversing the play in the Davis Cup challenge round.

While a fall by Perry midway of the first set may have played a part in the one sidedness of the victory, it is only fair to say that the play of the Texan was so brilliant that he would probably have won anyway. In every department of the game he was playing super-tennis, as he had done against Enrique Meler in the preceding round, and Perry was forced on the defensive even before his fall.

Allison's opponent is Sidney B. Wood Jr., who played his best tennis of the season, but was hard put at that to defeat the little Atlantan, Bryan M. Grant Jr., by a score of 6—2, 4—6, 12—10, 6—2. Only the greater craft of the former Wimbledon champion enabled him to win the third and crucial set.

Mrs. Jacobs Defends

Once more Helen H. Jacobs proved her skill by winning her fourth women's singles championship in succession, defeating her final opponent of last year, Mrs. Marshall Fabyan Jr., with practically the same skill as in 1934, by a score of 6—2, 6—4. Last year it was 6—1, 6—4. Mrs. Fabyan started better, leading at 2 games to 1 on a break through the champion's service in the third game, but the balance of the match was all in favor of the California player.

Miss Jacobs was sending over her favorite chops with great precision, and Mrs. Fabyan, though working hard, made many errors in handling them. The Brookline player was also unable to control her service with any regularity, so that she won only one service game at the start of the first set, and then lost every one thereafter until the sixth game of the second set, after Miss Jacobs was leading, 4—1. Mrs. Fabyan won three of the next four games, but lost her service once more in the tenth to end the struggle.

Wood started off in brilliant fashion against Grant, breaking through the service of the Atlantan with placements right at the start, and scoring another break in the fifth, while the Atlantan could do little with Wood's service, taking only one game to deuce. But with the start of the second set, the same tactics that had defeated Budge were adopted by Grant, of keeping the ball in play, and he piled up a lead of 3—1. Wood won the next two games to tie the score, but Grant continued his play and took the set at 6—4.

Wood then adopted the same tactics, and this brought about the hardest battle of the day, as both players maneuvered to force the other into errors. Wood was somewhat more aggressive, as his three aces and 33 placements showed, as against none and 13 for Grant, but his errors counterbalanced these. Grant led at 4—2, but the next three went to Wood, and he was five times within two points of the set, at deuce in the next game. But Grant finally pulled it out, and then seesawed in the lead, breaking through each others' services regularly, until Wood finally recovered his service skill, and won the 21st and 22nd games with the loss of only one point, to take the crucial set.

Then, following the recess, Wood adopted similar tactics, and after almost two hours of play, managed to win the set and match with three more breaks through Grant's service. Wood earned almost three times as many points as Grant, but made many more errors. The analysis showed six service aces and 63 placements for Wood, to none and 24 for Grant, but the errors were 114 to 89.

Allison was outplaying Perry from the start of their match, winning his first service game and forcing deuce six times in the second before Perry could even matters. The next two games went to Allison, but Perry evened matters in the next two. In the seventh game, while Perry was trying for a deep angle drive by Allison, he landed full length on the ground, and this seemed to slow up his speed. He continued, however, and used his service to hold his own to five-all. But Allison broke through in the 12th game to take the set.

Allison had matters all his own way at the start of the second set, taking five straight games, but Perry won the next three, and only brilliant volley play by Allison gave him the next and the set. He was pressing Perry hard, not allowing the latter to get set for his shots, and hammering the backhand of the Englishman persistently.

Allison broke through the service of Perry once more at the start of the third set, and then followed a series of service victories for each, though Perry was close to evening matters in the eighth game, which went to deuce four times. But Allison finally used his service for aces to win it, and then won a final pair of placements to take the set and match, when Perry finally sent the ball over the edge of the court in the left back corner after a rally.

Surprises Tennis World



By a Staff Photographer

Wilmer L. Allison Jr.

Record Set in Girls' National Tennis Play

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11 (AP)—Patty Henry, Los Angeles, fought her way to the finals of the girl's national tennis championship yesterday after she and Virginia Hollinger, Dayton, Ohio, No. 1 favorite, played what is believed to be the longest set ever run off in the event.

The set, which Miss Hollinger won, went to 16—18, after Miss Henry started off with a 4—0 lead over the Dayton girl. Eight times during the set, Miss Henry had match point before she was able to win. The service break came in the 34th and final game of the second set, giving Miss Hollinger the score.

Previously Miss Henry, who is making her first appearance in singles tournament play, captured the opening set 6—3. Both girls were extremely tired and required long rests before resuming play in the third set. The score was 6—3, 16—18, 7—5.

In the other semifinal, Elina Ciccone, Brookline, Mass., defeated Louise Raymond, Sscarsdale, N. Y., 6—2, 6—4.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	86	47	.647
New York	78	54	.591
Cleveland	69	66	.511
Boston	68	68	.500
Chicago	65	66	.496
Washington	58	76	.433
St. Louis	56	77	.421
Philadelphia	51	77	.398

Results Sept. 11

Washington 4, Detroit 3 (12 innings).
Cleveland 5, New York 4.
Chicago 10, Boston 2.
Only games scheduled.

Johnny Evers Resigns

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 12 (AP)—Johnny Evers, former major league baseball player of Tinker-Evers-Chance fame, resigned yesterday as general manager of the Albany club of the International League. Evers announced his action in a brief note to the press, saying: "Joe Cambria, owner of the Senators, has my letter of resignation," and left the city without an explanation.

Two Straight for Chiefs

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 12 (AP)—The Syracuse Chiefs made it two straight over Newark in their International League playoff series yesterday by defeating the Bears, 6 to 3, behind the six-hit pitching of Hy Vandenburg. Johnny Kroner's home run with the bases full in the seventh inning broke a 2-all tie and gave the Chiefs victory.

Sam Jones Wins 236th Game By Holding Red Sox

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The fact that the Chicago White Sox defeated the Boston Red Sox yesterday afternoon at Fenway Park is not startling, although every setback is a costly one for the Cronin outfit at this stage of the race because they are fighting to retain their first division berth. But the fact that 43-year-old Sam Jones, who started pitching baseball away back in 1914, worked for the White Sox and held the Red Sox scoreless in eight of nine innings and finally won his game by 10 to 2, is worthy of headlines on any sports page.

This fellow Sam Jones is enjoying his twenty-second season of big league baseball. It may surprise you to learn that only one other man ever pitched in the major leagues for that length of time, and he was old Cy Young, who like Jones, came from an Ohio farm. Cy started in 1890 and finished in 1911.

Young had an advantage over Jones in height and weight and also had the less-lively baseball to contend with, therefore Sam was never able to even approach the sensational record of 511 victories registered by Cy under big league fire. Sam, although he has never weighed more than 175 pounds, has won 236 battles since first breaking into the majors and there is hope that he will win two or three more before the current campaign has ended.

Steady Worker

The name of Sam Jones will not go down in history alongside of those of Cy Young, or Walter Johnson, or Christy Mathewson, because Sam was not a great pitcher. In fact, a study of the records shows that Sad Sam contributed very little in the way of noteworthy performances, aside from a no-hit game against the Philadelphia Athletics in 1923. Jones has been a quiet, steady worker, rarely causing trouble while on the ball field and never causing any when off. He is a credit to the game.

A few years ago, Jones had a good fast ball, but with the passing of years, the old speed has disappeared. Sam now relies mostly on control and knowledge of what opposing batters do not like to hit. There is more than one way to outsmart the opposition and Sam knows all the "tricks" of his trade.

Billy Evans, general manager of the Cleveland club and former American League umpire, tells an interesting story about Jones, which gives a good example of how Sam has out-smarted rival batters when that fast ball slowed down.

To quote Evans, "Just before game time in New York one day, when Jones was scheduled to pitch against Detroit, he warmed up, and then walked over to where I was standing and said to me: 'Billy, I'm going to take a glassful of water, throw it on my trousers just above the knee and pretend to occasionally rub the ball on the foreign spot, just to see if I can't make those Tigers growl.'

"In the very first inning he struck out two men and made the third man tap weakly to the infield. After the first man in the second inning had flied out, the Tigers noticed that Jones appeared to be rubbing the ball on the wet spot.

"A complaint was registered. I told the Tigers it was water, that I had seen Jones throw it on his uniform with the remark that he would be suspected of cheating and the Detroit batters would suffer as a result of paying more attention to that than to the more important business of hitting the ball.

"My truthful statement of fact didn't help the situation. Every batter who had faced Jones up to that time insisted his curve ball was breaking a foot and his fast one was 'sliding' on its way to the plate. During the remainder of the game the Tigers turned detectives instead of batters, and as a result of their hitting slump, Jones won as he pleased."

They are saying that 1935 will be Sam's last season of baseball; but these old-timers have a habit of fooling the public, as well as the opposition.

The pennant situation in the American League remained unchanged yesterday when the Tigers and Yankees both lost decisions. The Tigers are still 7½ games in front of their New York rivals.

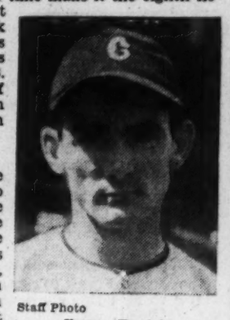
The St. Louis Cardinals maintained their full-game lead over the Chicago Cubs in the National League standing yesterday. The Cards defeated Philadelphia, 10 to 2, behind Paul Dean, and the Cubs made 19 hits to set down the Boston Braves, 15 to 3. It was Chicago's eighth straight triumph. Paul Waner's big bat enabled the Pittsburgh Pirates to beat the New York Giants, 10 to 7, at Forbes Field. The elder Waner, among other things, hit a home run with the bases loaded. The defeat knocked the Giants further behind the Cubs. Three games now separate the two clubs.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Baseball's Latest Hall-of-Fame Pitcher

WHEN Vernon Kennedy of the Chicago White Sox pitched his no-hit, no-run game against the Cleveland Indians, Aug. 31, he became the 26th American League boxman to enter baseball's Hall of Fame by that means. He also became the seventh White Sox pitcher to accomplish this and at the same time make it the eighth no-hit, no-run game to be credited to that club. This is due to the fact that Frank Smith pitched two no-hit, no-run games for the "Hitless Wonders." His first was Sept. 6, 1905, and his second Sept. 20, 1908. Kennedy's performance was also the first of its kind in either league since Paul Dean of the St. Louis Cardinals was credited with one Sept. 21, 1934.



Staff Photo
Vernon Kennedy

Sox Take to No-Hit, No-Run Games

A perusal of the records shows that the White Sox and Red Sox seem to take to no-hit, no-run games more than do the other American League teams, as 16 of the 30 which have taken place since 1901, the year the American League first made its official appearance on the baseball scene, are credited to the Chicago and Boston teams. Of the 16, Boston is credited with nine, and two of the nine were perfect games. Those were pitched by Cy Young and Ernie Shore, while C. C. Robertson was the lone Chicago pitcher to keep a player from reaching first base. Young also pitched a no-hit, no-run game for Boston.

Other Chicago and Boston Pitchers

Jimmy Callahan, Ed Walsh, Eddie Cicotte and Ted Lyons were the other Chicago no-hit, no-run pitchers, while Bill Dinneen, George Foster, Dutch Leonard, Jesse Tannehill and Joe Wood were the other Red Sox performers. Leonard had two of these games credited to him, so that, while the Red Sox are leading the White by two in no-hit, no-run games, they are leading by only one so far as no-hit, no-run pitchers are concerned. As Lyons is still with the White Sox team, that club now has three no-hit, no-run pitchers performing in the box for it, as Sam Jones pitched such a game for the Yankees in 1923, while the only one of the Red Sox heroes still in the major leagues is Dinneen, who is now an umpire. Wes Ferrell, however, who is now with the Red Sox, entered the Hall of Fame when with Cleveland.

Cleveland and Philadelphia Next

Of the other six clubs in the American League, Cleveland and Philadelphia come next with four such games to the credit of each. Two of the Cleveland performances were by the great Addie Joss and one of them was a perfect game. Washington and St. Louis have had two each, while New York and Detroit have one each. Kennedy is just breaking into the majors and it is still too early to rank him, but in his college days at Central Missouri State Teachers College he was not only a good pitcher but a fine all-round athlete, as proven by his winning the University of Pennsylvania decathlon title in 1927. With this background to work on, he should add still more to his pitching fame.

Page Connie Mack!

And while on the subject of major-league pitchers, I would like to call attention to the fact that Chief Bender, one of Connie Mack's great stars of other days, struck out 23 batsmen in a nine-inning game recently. It seems he was drafted to pitch for the class of '89 in a high school reunion game, and the famous Indian, who pitched a no-hit, no-run game for the Athletics back in 1910, showed that he still has a pretty good idea as to where the home plate is.

Five Games Completed In Chess Tournament

LODZ, Poland, Sept. 11 (AP)—The five games in the eighth and semi-final rounds of the international tournament at the Lodz Chess Club were decided last night, in addition to two adjourned games. Reuben Fine of New York and Kolski and Frydman of Poland were winners.

Dr. Tartakower of Poland, who drew, retained the lead with a 6—2 score. The summaries:

Eighth Round

First Board—Kolski defeated Steiner, Hungary.
Second Board—Winter, England, lost to Fine.
Third Board—Tartakower drew with Opocensky, Czechoslovakia.
Fourth Board — Regedzinski, Poland, drew with Appel, Poland.
Fifth Board—Frydman defeated Mikenas, Lithuania.
Adjourned games: Fifth round—Opocensky drew with Mikenas; Sixth round—Mikenas lost to Fine.
The leading scores: Tartakower, 6-2; Fine and Kolski, 5½-2½; Winter, 4½-2½; Steiner, 4½-3½; Opocensky, 3½-3½.

Springboks Gain Draw

LONDON, Sept. 11 (AP)—Hitting out in their second innings, the South African cricketers effected a draw with H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's eleven yesterday in the final match of their tour of the United Kingdom. In addition to winning the international series with England by a victory in the one test brought to a definite conclusion, the Springboks did remarkably well in a long series against English County teams and other first-class clubs in England and Scotland. Exclusive of the five tests, four of which were drawn, the tourists played 33 matches. Of these, 20 were won, 2 lost and 11 drawn.

Bermuda Sailors Even Up

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Sept. 12 (AP)—Scoring 21¼ to 15 points in the sixth race of their international series, the Bermuda sailors yesterday squared matters with the Long Island interclub crews in their races off the Larchmont Club. The seventh and deciding race will be sailed today. Rodney Williams of the Bermuda team brought his sloop, Flirt, home in first place, 1m. 26s. ahead of Donald Millar's Nancy of the United States team. The invaders also took third, fifth and sixth places.

Indians Take Tauscher

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 11 (AP)—Mike Kelley, president of the Minneapolis American Association baseball club, announced the conditional sale yesterday of Walter Tauscher, pitcher, to the Cleveland Indians. If he makes good the Tribe will turn over cash and players.

Sporting Around the Hub

Joe Lynch Carries Massachusetts Banner

NATIONAL recognition has been earned by Massachusetts this week. Joe Lynch, Blue Hill Golf Club golfer, reached the final 16 yesterday in the United States Golf Association championship at Cleveland, and two other Bay Staters, Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan and Elena Ciccone, were finalists in the women's and girls' singles lawn-tennis championships, respectively.

Of nine New Englanders who went to Cleveland, Lynch is the sole survivor. Rodney Brown went out of competition in the morning 18-hole match yesterday.

Mrs. Fabyan tried vainly against her doubles partner, Helen H. Jacobs, in the women's final, but succumbed again as she did last year. Miss Ciccone rallied desperately after losing the first set to Patty Henry, California miss, but failed to upset the westerner in the girls' tennis at Philadelphia.

Red Sox Take Series—Although the Red Sox dropped their final game with the Chicago White Sox yesterday, 10 to 2, the local outfit took the season's series, 13 victories to nine. Two games in the series of 22 went extra innings. The Red Sox won a 13-inning battle on May 17 and the White Sox took a 14-inning struggle on Aug. 16.

Hockey Prexy in Town—He cannot do it often, but Frank Calder, president of the National Hockey League, did manage to slip in and out of, Boston, yesterday, without being hounded by the press. His business here concerned the annual Boston Garden and Boston Bruin rental squabble.

Twilight Baseball—The fifth game of the series between the First National Stores and Hall's All Stars for the championship of the Suburban Twilight Baseball League will be played at Hall's new field, Riverside Avenue, Medford, Saturday afternoon beginning at 3 o'clock.

Captain on Scene—Capt. Bob Haley reported to the Dillon Field House for his 1935 Harvard varsity football equipment yesterday, along with 13 others who are anxious to dispense with early formalities to begin absorbing instruction under the new head coach, Dick Harlow, early Monday, the 16th. Tomorrow and Saturday the candidates are expected to flock toward the stadium in preparation for the official starting day.

Father-and-Daughter Golf—Mrs. Jonathan Thorne of Greenwich, Conn., and her father, William E. Andrews of Reservation Golf Club, Mattapoisett, led a field of 24 teams with an 80 to win the father-and-daughter golf tournament at the Weston Golf Club yesterday. Mrs. Thorne, the former Polly Andrews, and her dad won the honors last year in a playoff. The runner-up pair yesterday, with an 82, was F. A. Carroll and his daughter Marion of the Oakley Country Club.

Ouimet vs. Jones—Francis Ouimet of Woodland, twice national champion, and Bobby Jones, five times winner of the title, engaged in an informal golf match at Cleveland yesterday morning. Jones carded a 67 and Ouimet scored a 72.

Exhibition Match—The Gianferante brothers, Nick, pro at Westboro Country Club, and Jerry, pro at the Minute Man in Lexington, paired yesterday to defeat Joe Kirkwood, trick shot artist, and Joe Stein, Sandy Burr pro, 1 up at 18 holes over the Westboro course. The brothers carded a best ball of 67 as against 68 for Kirkwood and Stein.

Ladies' Day Tomorrow—It will be Ladies' Day at Fenway Park tomorrow afternoon, when the Red Sox face the St. Louis Browns in a doubleheader. All ladies will be admitted free to the grandstand upon payment of the 10-cent government tax. The first game starts at 1:30 o'clock. So far this season, the Browns have taken 10 out of 17 games played with the local club.

Brockton Fair Track Meet—The thirty-second annual track and field meeting of the Brockton Fair will be held on Robinson Oval this afternoon with 150 athletes in action. A schedule of 11 events is listed and prominent New England stars are entered.

Father-and-Son Doubles — Longwood Cricket Club will sponsor its second annual father-and-son tennis doubles tournament, Saturday, with John S. Nicholl and son Willard, defending the honors they won last year. Entries for the tournament, which is restricted to club members, will close tomorrow night. They may be turned in to W. E. Patterson, chairman of the committee, or at the club desk.

Bay State Soccer—The Bay State Soccer League met last night at Victoria Sport Clubrooms, Jamaica Plain, and closed the entry list for the senior division at eight teams, Swedish Americans, Scandinavians, Revere Corinthians, Nordens of Quincy, Maccabees of Dorchester, Cambridge Cubs and Brighton Celtics being already listed. Play will start Sept. 22. The intermediate division will not start until Oct. 6.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	86	49	.637
Chicago	87	52	.626
New York	81	51	.614
Pittsburgh	78	61	.561
Brooklyn	61	72	.459
Cincinnati	59	79	.428
Philadelphia	56	78	.418
Boston	33	99	.250

Results Sept. 11

Cincinnati 7, Brooklyn 4.
St. Louis 10, Philadelphia 2.
Pittsburgh 10, New York 7.
Chicago 15, Boston 3.

Dodgers Buy Johnny Cooney

CINCINNATI, Sept. 11 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers today announced the purchase of Johnny Cooney, outfielder, and Vincent Sherlock, second baseman, from the Indianapolis club of the American Association for cash and players not yet identified. Cooney and Sherlock will report to the Dodgers when they reach Chicago Sunday. Cooney is leading the association in batting with a .368 average. Sherlock is batting .300. Cooney once was a pitcher and was with the New York Giants and Boston Braves.

Middie Football Prospects Assume Mystery Proportions

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 12 (AP)—Like the "Q" ships of the war-time fleet, the naval academy's football team this fall will be a mystery eleven. Its strength and deception will be unknown until tested on the anvil of competition.

Upon the ability of 1934 substitutes and stalwart sophomores will depend whether the Navy blue and gold will continue to fly victoriously.

Seven members of the team and 15 of the varsity squad were graduated. Gone are such bulwarks as Dick Burns, guard; Slade Cutter and George Lambert, tackles; and Bob Dornin and Bob Mandelkorn, clever ends. The backfield took a terrific jolt in the graduation of Buzz Borries, All-America halfback, and Bill Clark, fullback and ace punter.

It was with these men that Lieut. Thomas J. Hamilton, 29-year-old head coach, in his first year at the Academy, welded together an outfit that laid low all foes save the Pittsburgh Powerhouse. Largely from untried talent, he is trying to assemble another such machine.

He shouldn't have much trouble with the middle of the line. For Capt. Louis B. Robertshaw will take over the center post and good guards should come from among David Zabriskie, Otis Cole, Rivers Morrell and Ray Vogel—all participants in last year's 3-0 triumph over Army.

The tackles and ends, however, promise to take a deal of discovering, although Richard S. Bull Jr., who played against Army and can fill Cutter's place as a field goal kicker, is a promising candidate for left wing. Chief among the backfield candidates are John Schmidt, Newell Thomas, Tom Edwards and Joseph Evans, who was Clark's understudy.

Navy will continue the style of attack so effectively inaugurated last year. This includes a combination of short punt formation with a jump shift to close formation, plays breaking from a single wing, right or left.

Sept. 28—William and Mary.
Oct. 5—Mercer; 10 (Thursday)—Virginia; 19—Yale at New Haven; 26—Notre Dame at Baltimore.
Nov. 2—Princeton at Princeton; 9—Penn at Philadelphia; 16—Columbia; 30—Army at Philadelphia.

U. S. Athletes Return

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—Well laden with trophies and souvenirs, the United States track and field athletes, who were known as the "Finnish" group, arrived here from Europe Tuesday aboard the Majestic. This was the third group of American athletes who had been touring Europe and Japan this summer and it competed in Finland, Poland and Norway. The squad was composed of George P. Anderson, sprinter from the University of California; Elroy Robinson, half-miler from Fresno State; Henry Dreyer, Rhode Island State hammer thrower; Jack E. Mauger, pole vaulter of the University of California; Kenwell Rushforth, high jumper, and Gordon Dunn, shot putter and discus thrower representing the Olympic Club.

Buffalo Evens Series

MONTREAL, Sept. 12 (AP)—With a three-run rally in the twelfth inning, featuring Ray Fitzgerald's homer with one on, the Buffalo Bisons last night evened their series with the Montreal Royals, winning the second game of the International League play-offs, 7 to 4.

Southern Association

Chattanooga 9, Nashville 2.
Birmingham 11, Memphis 5.
New Orleans 12, Little Rock 2.
One game postponed.

Little Growing Bigger In Golf Title Defense

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 12 (AP)—That Little man was growing bigger today.

As 15 others answered the starter's call with him for the fifth round of battle in the thirty-ninth national amateur golf championship, Lawson Little Jr., San Francisco's broad-shouldered par slugger supreme, was such a pronounced favorite that he was even choice to win his fourth amateur crown in succession.

Out of a series of sharp explosions that blew the last of the former titleholders out of the trenches yesterday, that Little man did a lot of dynamiting of his own to crush two game young foes and run his string of consecutive conquests to 27 straight. Blasting par by seven blows over the 28 holes he traveled, he mowed down Knox Young Jr., Pittsburgh insurance salesman, 6 and 5, and Bobby Riegel, southern amateur champion from Richmond, Va., 5 and 3.

The seemingly hopeless job of short circuiting the San Francisco Powerhouse, who takes the fight out of his rivals right from the tee with 280- to 300-yard drives, fell to Warrington McCullough Jr., an automotive supply salesman from Philadelphia, in the first of the last two 18-hole "sudden death" duels today.

All Eyes on Little

All eyes, those of the players and galleryites alike, were fixed on Little and his bid for his second successive "double"—two British and two American amateur championships—but there was plenty of class left in the field. As such sharpshooters as Ross Somerville of Canada, Yates of Atlanta, Dave Goldman and Reynolds Smith of Dallas and Ed White, national intercollegiate champion, were upset yesterday, the hottest series of rounds in the tournament's 39-year-old play were scored.

Not a former champion was left standing and only one previous finalist, John Goodman of Omaha, still fought on. Goodman, making his best title showing in three years, won two tough matches yesterday.

In the last quarter with Little was Willie Turnesa, one of the seven noted golfing Turnesa brothers, who was actually eager to get a crack at Little. Last year at Brookline, Willie, 20-year-old undergraduate at Holy Cross, was stopped by Little in the quarterfinals, 3 and 2, and to this day he still thinks he can beat him.

Willie has been playing superbly all week but must beat George Voigt, veteran from Mamaroneck, a tough rival in any league, to earn another crack at the champion—if Little doesn't get upset himself. Voigt survived his fourth match by sinking a 20-foot putt for a birdie on the 19th to beat George Enos, Cleveland youngster.

Emery Second to Little

Second only to Little in yesterday's massed attack on par was Walter Emery of Oklahoma City, 1933 national intercollegiate champion. The Oklahoman was four under par in the afternoon, rubbing out Pat Sawyer of Minneapolis with the almost incredible number of four deuces. Emery's next opponent is the veteran Eddie Held of Jamesburg, N. Y., who seems to improve with age. Eddie beat Scotty Campbell of Seattle in the morning in a match that was so hot that he needed a sub-par 70 to win and then on the 18th hole. In the afternoon, Eddie vanquished Roger Peacock, the celebrated 62 shooter from Washington, D. C., 2 and 1.

Carrying on for Canada was the last foreign threat, John Nash, a club mate of Somerville's from London, Ont. Nash was one under par in defeating Yates, 3 and 2, in the biggest upset of the fourth round. Today he meets young Fred Haas Jr., of New Orleans, former southern champion.

Jack Munger, young Texan and Duke University undergraduate, turned in the largest margin of victory yesterday, trouncing Bill Chambers of Chicago, 7 and 6. He now meets Harry Givan of Seattle, a dark horse who still gallops.

Cleveland had two survivors to provide thrills for the home folks—Edward Meister and Oliver Transue—but their biggest star was on the sidelines, Maurice McCarthy was defeated by Charles Kocsis, former big ten champion from Michigan, in another thriller, 1-up.

Twenty-five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

Sept. 12, 1910

THE Boston Red Sox took possession of second place in the American League pennant race by winning both ends of a doubleheader from the New York Highlanders. Collins yielded only three hits in the opener, while the second game went 10 innings and was decided when Tris Speaker was hit by a pitched ball with the bases loaded.

Professionals Start Their Championships

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—The professionals, with the amateur championships about completed, started their national lawn tennis championship, on the courts of the Terrace Club of Flatbush, yesterday, and finished all but one match in the first round, without sensational results. Only William T. Tilden 2d, the leading seeded player, was an absentee, being engaged in work in connection with the amateurs. He will play his match late this afternoon or tomorrow, encountering James Kenney.

Karel Kozeluh, the lone international interest in the tournament, who is seeded second to Tilden, did not allow a game to the former champion, Ernest Kuhn, but Francis T. Hunter, another of the seeded players, dropped a set to Morton Bernstein, also a local amateur in past years, before winning at 4—6, 6—3, 6—4, 7—5.

Two other matches also went to four sets, as William V. Einsmann captured the first set from Peter A. Peterson, only to lose at 2—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4; and Joseph Whalen from Miami, Fla., defeated John Cardegna, the Ardsley coach, 5—7, 6—4, 6—2, 6—1.

One Stroke Separates Miss Berg From Field

CHICAGO, Sept. 12 (AP)—Just one stroke separated the pacemaker, 17-year-old Patty Berg of Minneapolis, and her closest pursuer today as the seventh annual women's western 72-hole medal play derby went into the final round.

The youngster, a finalist at the National Title Tournament in Minneapolis two weeks ago, ran into trouble yesterday at the Northmoor Country Club, and her five-hole lead of the day before was all but wiped out. She required 83 strokes, far over her course record of 77 established Tuesday, and went to work today with a 54 hole total of 245.

Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky., holder of the women's western title, shot a 79 to hold second place and move up to within a stroke of Miss Berg with 246. Rena Nelson of Chicago, matched Miss Miley's round and was third with 248. Tied for fourth were Mrs. H. Austin Pardue of Minneapolis, and Sylvia Annenberg if New York, at 253. Marian McDougall of Portland, Ore., who led after the opening 18 holes, was tied with Mrs. L. H. Selz of Chicago, for the next position at 260.

Gill Goes to Chicago

CHICAGO, Sept. 11 (AP)—Johnny Gill, 28-year-old outfielder with the Minneapolis club of the American Association, was purchased yesterday by the Chicago Cubs. Gill is a contender for the association batting championship with a mark of .361 and is the leading home run hitter with 42. He will report to the Cubs in the spring.

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"America's Finest Anthracite"
24 DWIGHT STREET Ph. 2798

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CORP
Specializing in
Bouclé and Woolens Cleaning and Dyeing
415 WEST MAIN STREET — PH. 364
96 WEST MAIN STREET — PH. 132

NEW HAVEN

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained. WINTHROP AND DERBY AVE. 9-4 daily except Saturdays
Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section

ELI MOORE, Inc.
Fall Togs
for the Kiddies
up to size 14
942 CHAPEL STREET

M. H. Kebabian, Inc.
IMPORTERS
ORIENTAL RUGS
Repairing and Washing Domestics
9x12, $3.50
Orientals at 6c a square foot
Rugs Stored
5-0745 71 ELM STREET

Established 1900
MICHAELS
JEWELERS OPTICIANS
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 CHAPEL STREET, Corner Temple

MANHATTAN
Cleansers and Dyers, Inc.
Our Work Speaks for Itself
90 Ashmun Street Phone 8-5605

André & John
Hair Stylists



Permanent Waves $5.00, $8.00 and $10.00
39 CENTER STREET, Corner Church
Tel. 5-5723

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y⁰ OLD⁰ HARD⁰ WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Ann Allen Gowns
26 Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

QuinnipiaC Coal Company
Deserve a Trial for
GULF OILS COAL KOPPERS COKE
Phone 61125 344 STATE ST.

Marion's
ICE CREAM
Deliciously Different
Specializing in Fancy Creams
Open All Day Sunday
165 HENRY STREET Phone 8-6196

The LEEPER Co.
All kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces that Heat, Air-Conditioning
42 ELM STREET Phone 6-8329

EDW. P. JUDD CO.
BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS
153 ORANGE STREET
6-2109
The books reviewed on the Monitor Book Page will be found on our shelves.



THE SHOP ON WHEELS
PLUMBING HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
CHARLES A. MENZIES, Inc.
67 WHITNEY AVENUE
Phones 3-2624, 2-1376

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

GODFREY'S
Service Station
Esso Products
Tires Washing Repairing Parking
Crown and High Streets

NEW LONDON

BOOKS are good companions
You will find the latest always in stock at
THE BOOKSHOP Inc.
MERIDIAN AND CHURCH ST.

Wilbur Coon and Enna Jettick Shoes for Women
EXPERT FOOT FITTERS
JOHN ELION
79 STATE STREET

PERRY & STONE Inc.
Jewelers Since 1865
Leather—Stationery
298 STATE ST., NEW LONDON, CONN

NORWALK

Fourth Anniversary Sale
Showing All That's New and Smart in FALL MILLINERY
$1.00 to $3.50
MINETTE HAT CO.
136 WASHINGTON ST., SO. NORWALK
(Up one flight)

THE HOUR PRESS
Book and Commercial Printers
Personal Stationery, 200 sheets 6x7, $1.00
100 envelopes. Both printed .....
Commercial Building
Tel. 957 Norwalk 34 Wall Street

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.



On Information Center for Home Builders
The Home Building Center of Fairfield County
Doris M. Loudon
530 WEST AVE., NORWALK Tel. 5530

BRYANT-BESSE STORE
New Location
53 WALL STREET, NORWALK
Outfitters to Men and Boys

STAMFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained 100 PROSPECT ST. 7-7535 12 to 5 p. m. daily

Newest Fall Showing of Worsted-Tex Suits and Knit-Tex Topcoats—
Exclusive Agency
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.

The Downes-Smith Co.
Electrical Contractors
Frigidaire Oil Heat
Washers—Ironers—Radios
79 Atlantic St. 4-2136 Stamford, Ct

M. W. Flemming Coal Co.
Coal—Fuel Oils
Mason Supplies
52 PULASKI STREET
Day or Night Phone 3-1147 Night Phone 4-6558

Stamford Bedding Co.
456 MAIN STREET
Boston Post Road
Mattresses and Box Springs Made to Order
TEL. 40241

Taxi for All Occasions
TYDOL PRODUCTS GOODYEAR TIRES
EXIDE BATTERIES
Stamford Transit Company
Railroad Station
STAMFORD, CONN.
Phone 3-3101—3-1121

SPRINGDALE ICE & COAL CO.
943 HOPE ST. SPRINGDALE, CONN
Fuel Oil, Building Materials
Electric and Ice Refrigerators

Look at Your Floors
Brighten your floors with smart new rugs to harmonize with your furnishings, at
BUETTNER-ROME CO.
- - - Main at Summer St., Stamford

WATERBURY

School Days Soon Here!
Complete Stocks From Which to Choose in Our Boys' and Girls' Departments
Dress them up with sturdy clothes.
See these values now.
THE MILLER & PECK CO.
"BILLIKEN" Shoes
for Boys and Girls
Start your children back to school in "Billiken" True-Posture Shoes!
HOWLAND-HUGHES
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY (Continued)

SCHOOL DRESSES
Sizes 5 to 16 Years
Fascinating new models—superbly made—of materials that are guaranteed absolutely FAST in color.
In every wantable color, both light and dark grounds—stripes, plaids, checks, dots, allover figures and plain colors all attractively trimmed.
$1.00—$1.19—$1.50 up to $2.95
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

FREEMAN'S
Being members of the world's largest food distributors, the National Retailer Owned Grocers, Inc., 24,000 individually owned retail food stores, enables us to save you extra dollars.
427 WILLOW STREET PHONE 4-0197

Ladies' and Men's
Felt Hats Renovated
Shoes Dyed Any Color
OLYMPIA HAT CLEANING and SHOE REPAIRING CO.
26 BANK STREET PHONE 4-9443

Perry's Laundry, so they say, Cleans one's clothes the "Zoric" way, That's the reason they look new— Let them prove this fact to you.
PERRY'S
PHONE 3-3161

OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
BARLOW BROS. CO.
Plumbing and Heating
61 FIELD STREET PHONE 4-4129

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Hopkins Beauty Salon
Marie C. Little
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Hopkins Apts. 31st and St. Paul Sts
Belmont 5600

BALTIMORE PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-PRINT CO.
PLAZA 6804 HEARST TOWER

Frank E. Bentz Chas. F. Galton
BENTZ & GALTON
Tailors
We carry a full line of Foreign and Domestic Woolens at prices consistent with Fine Tailoring. We invite you to inspect our Suitings for Fall and Winter wear.
21 W. SARATOGA STREET, BALTIMORE

R. M. CROUSE E. S. QUARNGESSER
FRUEHAUF TRAILERS
Warner Fruehauf Trailer Co., Inc.
MAIN OFFICE
13 EAST LEE ST. PHONE SOUTH 1111
BALTIMORE - MARYLAND

NEW YORK

ALBANY

John G. Myers Co.
A Great Sale of
Stem Glassware
Values up to $12
25c each
On Discontinued Patterns
Hundreds of other items in our Basement Birthday Celebration.
MYERS BASEMENT STORE

Everything
for the
Family and the Home
Everything that is new and style-right for Fall
now ready at
Whitney's
IN ALBANY, N. Y.

DAVID'S
34 NORTH PEARL ST.
Back to School Fashions
See Our New Styles
Dresses, Coats, Suits
STEEFEL BROS.
82 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

Converse & Leighton
74 NO. PEARL STREET
Women's and Children's Shoes

ROSE HEIDT SHOP
115 STATE STREET
Sport and Dress Hats, Dresses—Wool and Crepes; Knitted Suits, also Coats.

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators —Whitney Baby Carriages
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY NEW YORK

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

The Sherwin-Williams Co.
PAINT HEADQUARTERS
Broadway at Maiden Lane
Central Ave. at Quail St.
TEL. 4-4163

BATAVIA

M. E. LOWE
Coal and Coke
Phone 553-W 28 SWAN ST.
Batavia, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON

SANITONE
Try This New Scientific Cleaning Instead of Ordinary Dry Cleaning
PERFECTION DRY CLEANING CO.
North Floral Avenue Dial 6-2393

Superior
ANTHRACITE
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
Builders' Supplies
Atlantic Fuel and Range Oil
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 GRAND AVE. DIAL 7-5815

Nelly Don Dresses
Spice for College Wardrobes
$5.95 to $10.95
SISSON BROS.-WELDEN CO.
ESTABLISHED 1842

New Fall Hats
You'll find the smartest new styles in the Renaissance influence in deep rich colors of green, rust, brown, wine and plum, and a type that is most becoming to you
at McLEAN'S

Barnes Flower Shop
Our Italian Pottery will enhance your plant and flower gifts.
Riviera Theatre Building
C. Stuart Mace, Mgr. Syracuse Shop
Phone 2-4045 205 E. Jefferson St.
Phone 2-8369

"MILLERIZED" ROOFING
Certain-teed Products
HOUSES REMODELED
LOCK-TITE ROOFING CO.
139 CHAPIN ST. PHONE 2-0818
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
Presents for Fall the Newest in
STYLE, COMFORT and USEFULNESS
40 COURT ST. DIAL 4-3314

BRONXVILLE

FOX'S GLACIER-MINTS
Edgar S. Bellis Pharmacy
Prompt, Efficient Service
116 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 1073
Estab. 1912

Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
CLEANING PRESSING
DULETO TAILOR
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE
COAL WOOD OIL

Gramatan Coal & Supply Co., Inc.
Masons' and Builders' Supplies
73 Kraft Avenue Tel. 5090

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
71 Pondfield Road
Tel. 6260-6261

Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3252

D. Struss, Inc.
Fancy Groceries
Delicatessen, Fruits, Vegetables
88 PONDFIELD ROAD
Tel. 6650-5881

HARRY P. HOBLIN
INCORPORATED
Hardware
Paint
Housewares
Shop in a Hardware Store
108 Kraft Ave.
Tel. 2107

General Insurance
NO account too small
service too great
BAXTER & PLATE
349 East 149th St. Mott Haven 9-8145
New York City Yonkers 4882

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TELEPHONE 0310

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke



A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
111 MARION STREET
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO. Manufacturers
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

CORTLAND

Kalos Beauty Shoppe
Permanent Wave Specials
$5.00 up
All materials used guaranteed.
303 NEWBERRY BLDG. Phone 2163

GLOVERSVILLE

Learn to KNIT
Join the army of needle clickers! Instructions free when yarns are purchased here. New Yarns! New Colors. Fall Models.

MARTIN & NAYLOR CO.

Fall Showing
QUAKER-CRAFT LACE CURTAINS
ARGERSINGER'S
NEW FALL
$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Are Now Ready
CHARLES BROOKINS

ITHACA

The newest is shown first at SMITH'S
WALLPAPERS—PAINTS
Linoleums, Window Shades and Supplies
R. F. SMITH
122 W. STATE STREET ITHACA

JAMESTOWN



FALL OPENING DAYS
at
ABRAHAMSON-BIGELOW CO.
Jamestown, N. Y.

KENMORE

Brownbilt Shoes
for Men and Women
BUSTER BROWN SHOES
for Boys and Girls
Fitted by X-Ray
SIMMONS
BROWNBILT SHOE STORE
2956 DELAWARE AVE. KENMORE, N. Y.

THE WIGGERY
EXPERT MANICURING
Edmond Process
Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting
Marcelling



GLADYS CHANDLER
2803 DELAWARE AVENUE RI. 2111

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

KENMORE (Continued)

QUALITY
WERNER'S FOODS
Delicatessen
3145 DELAWARE AVE. RI. 2564

LARCHMONT

CHRYSLER-PLYMOUTH SERVICE
HENRY MALLETTE
VINE STREET *At the Station*
REPAIRS on All Cars
LUBRICATION WASHING
BATTERIES TIRES
TELEPHONE LARCHMONT 2003

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless. Odorless. Non-Shrinkable
Telephones
New Rochelle 7809 Mamaroneck 90
33 Division Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

Long Island

BALDWIN

COLLYER and BAILEY
A fine selection of Bungalows and Houses for rent, $35.00 to $100.00 a month
10 South Grand Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5826
Ocean Pastry Shops, Inc.
"KNOWN FOR THE BEST PASTRIES IN TOWN"
WE MAKE FRENCH ICE CREAM
1855 MOTT AVENUE
Near Christian Science church

Florsheim Shoes
for Men and Women
Footwear for the Entire Family
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue
Far Rockaway 7-2838—7-0402

A. ABRAMSON
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Licensed Plumber for New York City, including Lawrence, Inwood, Atlantic Beach, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Hewlett, and the Town of Hempstead.
1110 OAK PLACE

"The Store of Cheerful Service"
DEBUTANTE HOSIERY SHOP
1038 Central Avenue
Specializing in Gloves, Bags and Hosiery
Carrying a complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Hose
SALLY MAST, Proprietor

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

SOS
Gas and Service Station
560 Central Ave., near Cedarhurst Ave.
This is a branch of the SOS located in Far Rockaway
Car Washing Battery Service
Cars Overhauled
Tel. Cedarhurst 9176

Tel. Ced. 2721-W
Would you like to save a good many dollars on your new fur coat or remodel your old one? If so, you must act now!
SCHARF & CO., Inc.
Furriers
PENINSULA BANK BUILDING
TELEPHONE CEDARHURST 4026
GERTRUDE *Hats*
(Formerly with Carryl Weiss)
Ready to serve you with new advanced fall models.
New Address — 489 CENTRAL AVENUE

FAR ROCKAWAY Woodmere

Mrs. B. R. MATTHEWS
REAL ESTATE *and* INSURANCE
(Woodmere Blvd., Facing the Station)
Tel. Cedarhurst 3222

FLUSHING

Open Evenings
MONDAY-WEDNESDAY-FRIDAY
Starting September 16th
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.

CLARA P. ANDREWS
HAIRDRESSER
154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.



Complete Beauty Service
Open Tues. and Fri. Evenings Until 9 P. M.
Phone Flushing 9-2813
Newest Models
Dresses
Coats
Skirts
MARG'S
36-33 MAIN STREET

FREEPORT

Fireside Handicraft Shoppe
MINERVA YARNS
The Fall Styles Are Here
Select the Yarn. Decide on the Style. We Will Show You How.
65 W. SUNRISE HWY. Opp. R. R. Station

Leibert's Shoes
HAVE THE CHILDREN PROPERLY FITTED for SCHOOL
We Carry All Sizes and Widths in Children's Shoes
80 SO. MAIN STREET, FREEPORT

The IRVING SHOP
Incorporated
Your Fall Outfit
We Have a Fine New Line For You To Select From
CLOTHIER—HATTER HABERDASHER
80 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT
(Continued)



You Deserve the Best. We Give You the Best.

A Smart Croquignole Permanent Wave $5.00

Care of Hair, Skin and Nails

HARPER METHOD

GROVE THEATRE BLDG., FREEPORT, L. I.
PHONE FREEPORT 1599

PITTERMAN'S MARKET

Here You Can Buy the Best of

MEATS and GROCERIES

Have You Tried BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS?

131 SO. MAIN ST. Ph. Freeport 1946

FREEPORT—Merrick

TOWING—DAY AND NIGHT

Charlie's Auto Repair Shop

GAS SUNOCO OILS

DAY—FREE. 7849
NIGHT—WAN. 1120-R

GREAT NECK

NASSAU BOOTERY

64 Middle Neck Road G. N. 2172

Complete stock of CHILDREN'S SHOES for School and Dress, Dancing Slippers and Gym Shoes. X-Ray Fitting.

Serving Monitor Readers for Over Seven Years.

HEMPSTEAD

Walk-Over
for Men and Women

Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes

LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.

The New Shoe Store

Established 1910

32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT

Exclusive but not expensive

PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7243

Marcel From Paris, Inc.



Hair Dresser of Distinction
Permanent Wave Specialist
Latest Method
All branches of Beauty Culture
249 FULTON AVENUE

HEMPSTEAD 1383

Enid Sport Shoppe

LADIES' KNITWEAR

Specializing in Large Sizes
Garments Kept in Repair Free of Charge for 1 Year

247A Fulton Ave., Hempstead, L. I.

CORNELL FUNERAL HOME, Inc.

46 GREENWICH STREET
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Robert M. Howland, Mgr.

J. WINKENBACH

Wholesale and Retail

Groceries and Delicatessen
Fruit and Vegetables

Tel. Hempstead 7834 162 Jerusalem Ave.
We Deliver (Opp. Spencer Place)

Our New Phone, HEMPSTEAD 6021



HENRI

Specializing in Permanent Waving
All Approved Methods Also
All Branches of Beauty Culture

267 FULTON AVE., HEMPSTEAD

Canning and Preserving

Mason Jars, Wax, Straining Cloths, Pots

BLUMBERG'S PAINTS HARDWARE

278 Front Street Hempstead 7720

JACKSON HEIGHTS

CAMEO SHOPS

UPHOLSTERY

Repairing
Lamps and Tables
Custommade Upholstered Furniture

40-34 82ND STREET Hav. 4-8310
Opposite Jackson Theatre

Stanley's

Newtown 9-8650

Manufacturing
FURRIER

Fur Coats, Ready-to-Wear and Made-to-Order

86-17 Roosevelt Avenue at 87th Street

the little shop
gifts and greeting cards

arthur tower, decorator

4029 82nd street newtown 9-3430

HONESTY—COURTESY—SERVICE

A SUGGESTION
When in Need of a Gift

WATCHES and RINGS
WATCH ATTACHMENTS

JACOB FRIEDMAN

4042 82nd Street Opp. Jackson Theatre

GOLDEN PHEASANT



BARBER SHOP
AND
BEAUTY SHOP

We offer a real man's service by expert barbers and an up-to-date 25c ladies' department headed by Miss Ellen.

82-04 POLK AVENUE New. 9-2698

FIELDS

LADIES' - BOYS' - GIRLS' and INFANTS' WEAR

82nd Street Grand and 4th Aves
Next to Colony Theatre Astoria

HAvemeyer 4-8220
Orders Promptly Delivered

J. HABERMAN

Butter, Eggs and Groceries

82-12 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

NEW FALL MODELS

ENNA JETTICK and Red Cross Shoes

X-Ray Fitting in Children's Shoe Department

ROOSEVELT SHOE SHOP

Roosevelt Avenue, corner 83rd Street

INSURANCE

Apartments for Rent

WM. GRAHAM CO.

Roosevelt Avenue, Cor. 87th Street

NEWTOWN 9-4300

Hardware and Household Furnishings

S. Rubin

Household Novelties
Devoe's Paints
Garden Tools and Supplies

8107 Northern Blvd. Hav. 9-0176

JAMAICA

THE GARDEN FLORIST

Member of the F. T. D.

Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers

91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0185

FOREST HILLS STORE

72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4339

Tobey's Kiddie Shops, Inc.

163-27 Jamaica Avenue 20 Main Street
Jamaica, L. I., N. Y. Hempstead, N. Y.

Department Stores for Children

Outfitters for Boys and Girls to Sixteen

John Blum

CREATIVE FURRIERS

Coats made to order at no extra charge

Repairing Remodeling

89-67 164th Street Republic 9-0100

LYNBROOK

GEORGE HOY, Inc.

Expert Tailoring Service

Alterations, Pressing, Dry Cleaning
Garments Called for and Delivered

32 Union Avenue opposite High School
Tel. Lyn 886

M. L. LEVISON

HARDWARE
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
FLOOR COVERINGS
NU-ENAMEL PAINTS

5 ATLANTIC AVENUE Tel. Lynbrook 75

Red Ash Coal Company INC.

"Buy Red Ash Coal"

FUEL OIL SUPPLIED

Hendrickson and R. R. Avenues
Lynbrook N. Y. Tel. Lynbrook 10280

THE SHIRLEY SHOP

Individual Dresses

in sizes for every type of figure

Hosiery, Slips, Underwear

82 ATLANTIC AVENUE

Cleaver Bros. Corp.

SOCONY PRODUCTS

Complete Automotive Service

Sunrise Highway and Roosevelt Street

Telephone Lynbrook 9876

Van Roon Hosiery Shops

25 ATLANTIC AVE Tel. Lynbrook 2129

Hosiery Corsets
Brassieres
Lingerie Gloves

The Powder Puff Beauty Shop

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9 P. M.
TEL. LYNBROOK 3824

185 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Near Atlantic Ave. LYNBROOK, N. Y.

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY & NEWINS

INCORPORATED

PATCHOGUE—HUNTINGTON

A Metropolitan Department Store as to Merchandise—Style—Service

Proven Reliable for Over 40 Years

PLUMBING — HEATING

SUPERFIX OIL BURNING HEATING PLANTS WITH AIR CONDITIONING

ELECTRIC—REFRIGERATORS WATER PUMPS WASHING MACHINES

SEE EDWIN F. USHER FOR

ALL GENERAL PLUMBING
Repairs and Remodeling

103 SO. OCEAN AVENUE PHONE 918

DIAMONDS — WATCHES — SILVERWARE —

KALLER'S JEWELRY STORE

Repair Work Our Specialty

30 EAST MAIN STREET PHONE 2002

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.

COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS

Telephones Patchogue 270
Port Jefferson 555

G. BRANDAU

16 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE

HIGH GRADE MEATS

Extra Selected

FANCY POULTRY

S. & W. Canned Goods

DELIVERY SERVICE TEL. 104

INSURANCE

FIRE—AUTO—LIFE
and All Casualty Coverage

POTTER & ROBINSONS

INCORPORATED

Real Estate and Insurance

30 EAST MAIN STREET TEL. 8

NEW YORK

Long Island

PATCHOGUE
(Continued)

Tydol Service Station

EAST MAIN ST. and MEDFORD AVE.
TEL. PATCHOGUE 1623

EMMETT NEWTON, Mgr.

Specialized Lubrication by Specially Trained Men

Olympia Confectionery

Makers of the Finest Products

Will Supply Your Candy Requirements

OUR ICE CREAM IS MADE OF THE PUREST FRESH CREAM

Delicious, Smooth and Wholesome

Try Our Tasty Lunches

32 SO. OCEAN AVE. Home of Quality

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.

Telephone Blue Point 420
Center Moriches 506
Phones Designated for Westhampton and Riverhead
Call Enterprise 4025

Launderers and Dry Cleaners

PATCHOGUE—Riverhead

GEORGE D. COLYER

JEWELER

Diamonds — Watches — Jewelry

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD

45 East Main Street, Riverhead, L. I.
Phone 2232

QUEENS VILLAGE

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry

Code Number 31-78

"Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing"

WE BUY OLD GOLD

217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village N. Y.

Tishman's

Diamonds Re-Set While You Wait

QUEENS PLAZA BARBER SHOP AND BEAUTY PARLOR

Experts in All Branches of Beauty Culture

9615 SPRINGFIELD BLVD.
Missouri 7-3171

Hatters Haberdashers

IRV and LEW

217-21 Jamaica Avenue Hollis 5-10129

MALLORY HATS
ARROW SHIRTS

RICHMOND HILL

BE ECONOMICAL

HAMS Virginia style roasted free of charge.

HOUSEWIVES: Remember, on each roast we prepare for you there is a great saving, not alone on gas, but also on the ingredients that go to make up the various gravies. If you are not yet a satisfied customer of our unique service, try at once and save time and money for yourself

Everbest Pork Provision Co.

120-13 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0851
110-20 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0456

Telephone Virginia 7-9091

PERRON'S DELICATESSEN

The Home of Home Cooking

Gerber's

9 Strained Foods for Baby

NOW 10 CENTS

105-14 LIBERTY AVENUE

Phones: RIchmond Hill 2-5017
VIrginia 7-1888

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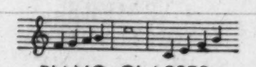
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(Continued)

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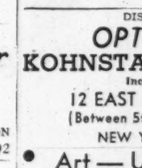
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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Genesee 7415, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 a. m.-1 p. m. daily.

Look for New York Display Advertising in the News Section

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World Vista by Short Waves

A table of the principal short-wave stations of the world is presented on the second Thursday of each month. All time is eastern standard.

Call Letters	Location	Meters Wavelength	Megacycles Frequency	Transmissions, E. S. T.
RV15	Khabarovsk, U. S. S. R.	70.65	4.24	1-8 a. m.
OAX4D	Lima, Peru	65.22	4.60	9:15-11 p. m. Wed. and Sat.
TIGPH	San Jose, Costa Rica	51.90	5.78	9-11:30 p. m. Wed. and Sat.
YV5RMO	Maracaibo, Venezuela	51.46	5.83	Daily, 7-10 p. m.
HJ2ABC	Cucuta, Colombia	51.28	5.85	5:15-9:30 p. m.
HJ4ABE	Medellin, Colombia	50.93	5.89	6:30-9 p. m.
XEBT	Mexico City, Mexico	50.42	5.95	6 to 10:30 p. m.
COC	Havana, Cuba	49.99	6.00	5 p. m.-midnight.
HJ3ABH	Bogota, Colombia	49.92	6.01	9:30 a. m.-12:30; 4-7 p. m.
DJC	Zeesen, Germany	49.90	6.01	4 to 11 p. m.
HP5B	Panama City, Panama	49.83	6.02	9:30-10:35 p. m.
HJ1ABG	Barranquilla, Colombia	49.75	6.03	8-10:30 p. m.
W8XAL	Cincinnati, Ohio	49.65	6.04	6-10 p. m.
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna	49.50	6.06	5:30 a. m.-7; 10 p. m.-1 a. m.
W9XAA	Chicago, Illinois	49.50	6.06	7-10 p. m.
CJRT	Bowmanville, Ontario	49.34	6.08	Irregularly in evenings.
		49.38	6.09	Thurs., Fri., Sat., 7 a. m.-4 p. m.; Sun., noon-8 p. m.
ZTJ	Johannesburg, South Africa	49.20	6.10	3:30 to 7 a. m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	49.18	6.10	Mon., Wed., Sat., 4-8 p. m.
W3XF	Chicago, Illinois	49.18	6.10	8-9 p. m.; midnight-1 a. m.
HJ4ABL	Manizales, Colombia	49.45	6.06	5:30-7:30 p. m. Sat. 10:30-mid.
GSL	Daventry, England			Daily, 10 to 11 p. m. (also possibly 6-8 p. m. after Sept. 29).
YV2RC	Caracas, Venezuela	49.10	6.11	5-10 p. m.
W3XE	Wayne, N. J.	49.02	6.12	5-10 p. m.
COCD	Havana, Cuba	48.92	6.13	7 to 11:30 p. m. (or later).
CSL	Lisbon, Portugal	48.82	6.14	3 to 7 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	48.86	6.14	9 p. m. to 1 a. m.
CJRO	Winnipeg, Canada	48.85	6.14	7-10; 10:30-11 p. m.
TIPG	San Jose, Costa Rica	48.80	6.41	8 to 11 p. m., irregularly.
CO9GC	Santiago, Cuba	48.79	6.15	3:30-5; 10-11 p. m.
YV3RC	Caracas, Venezuela	48.78	6.15	4:30-9:30 p. m.
HJ3ABF	Bogota, Colombia	48.62	6.17	7-11 p. m., irregularly.
HJ1ABB	Barranquilla, Colombia	48.51	6.45	6:30-10:30 p. m.
HJ5ABD	Cali, Colombia	48.30	6.48	7-10 p. m.
YV6RV	Valencia, Venezuela	48.01	6.52	5:30-9 p. m.
TIRCC	San Jose, Costa Rica	48.80	6.55	6-7 p. m. (later at times)
PRADO	Riobamba, Ecuador	45.31	6.62	Thursdays, 9:20-11:30 p. m.
HC2RL	Guayaquil, Ecuador	43.00	6.67	5:45-7:45 p. m., Sun.; 9:20-11:15 p. m., Tuesdays.
YVQ	Matacay, Venezuela	44.96	6.67	Sundays, approx. 8-8:30 p. m.
TIEP	San Jose, Costa Rica	44.71	6.71	7-10:30 p. m.
XECR	Mexico, D. F., Mexico	40.65	7.38	Sundays, 6-7 p. m.
HJ3ABD	Bogota, Colombia	40.55	7.40	7-11 p. m.
HC2JSB	Guayaquil, Ecuador	38.40	7.70	Irregularly, 8:15-11:15 p. m.
HBP	Geneva, Switzerland	38.57	7.79	Saturdays 5:30-6:15 p. m.
HCJB	Quito, Ecuador	36.52	8.21	7:30-10:30 p. m.
ZBW	Hong Kong, China	34.29	8.75	Irregularly, 4-6:30 a. m.
HAT-4	Budapest, Hungary	32.88	9.12	Sundays, 7-8 p. m.
COH	Havana, Cuba	31.80	9.43	4-7; 8-10 p. m.
PRF5	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	31.56	9.50	5 to 5:50 p. m.
GSB	Daventry, England	31.55	9.51	12:15-5:45; 6-8 p. m.
VK3ME	Melbourne, Australia	31.55	9.51	Wed. to Sat., inclusive, 5-7 a. m
W2XAF	Schenectady, N. Y.	31.48	9.53	5:30 to 11 p. m.
DJN	Zeesen, Germany	31.45	9.54	5:05-10:35 p. m.
DJA	Zeesen, Germany	31.38	9.57	5:05 to 9:15 p. m.
VUB	Bombay, India	31.36	9.57	Irregularly near 7 and 11 a. m.
W1XK	Boston, Mass.	31.36	9.57	7 a. m.-1 a. m., next day.
VK3LR	Melbourne, Australia	31.31	9.58	3:15 to 7:30 a. m., except Sundays; near midnight, irreg.
GSC	Daventry, England	31.30	9.58	6-8:05; 10-11 p. m.
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna.	31.28	9.59	11 a. m. to 6:45 p. m.
HP5J	Panama City, Panama	31.28	9.59	7:30-10 p. m.
VK2ME	Sydney, Australia	31.28	9.59	Sun., 12-3, 4:30-8:30, 9:30-11:30 a. m.
HBL	Geneva, Switzerland	31.27	9.59	Sats., 5:30 to 6:15 p. m.
CT1AA	Lisbon, Portugal	31.29	9.59	Tues., Thurs., Sat., 3:30-6 p. m.
2RO	Rome, Italy	31.18	9.62	6-8 p. m., Mon., Wed., Fri.
EAQ	Madrid, Spain	30.40	9.87	5:15-7:30 p. m.; Sat. 1-3 p. m.
CEC	Santiago, Chile	28.12	10.67	Sun., 8:30-9 p. m. (irreg. Thurs. 8:30-9 p. m.).
JVM	Nasaki, Japan	27.93	10.74	4 to 7:40 a. m.
HJ4ABA	Medellin, Colombia	25.68	11.70	6:30 to 10:30 p. m.
CJRX	Winnipeg, Canada	25.60	11.72	7-10; 10:30-11 p. m.
	Radio Coloniale, Paris	25.60	11.72	6 p. m. to midnight.
GSD	Daventry, England	25.53	11.75	2:15-4:20 a. m.; 12:15-4 p. m.
DJD	Zeesen, Germany	25.49	11.77	Noon-4:30; 5:05-10:35 p. m.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	25.42	11.79	Sun., 5-7 p. m.; Tues., Thurs., 7:30-9 p. m.
2RO	"Radio Roma," Rome, Italy	25.40	11.81	2:30-5:20 p. m.
GSE	Daventry, England	25.28	11.86	Irreg., 9 a. m.-noon.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	25.27	11.87	5 to 9 p. m.
	Radio Coloniale, Paris	25.23	11.90	10:15 a. m.-1:15 p. m.; 2-5 p. m.
RNE	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	25.00	12.00	Sundays, 6-7 and 10-11 a. m.; daily, 3 to 6 p. m.
VPD	Suva, Fiji Islands	22.95	13.07	12:30 to 1:30 a. m.
HJ4ABE	Cali, Colombia	21.43	14.00	6 to 10:30 p. m., irregularly.
JVH	Nasaki, Japan	20.55	14.60	Midnight-1 a. m.; Mon., Thurs., 4-5 p. m.
GSF	Daventry, England	19.82	15.13	6-8:45; 9 a. m. to noon.
DJB	Zeesen, Germany	19.73	15.20	12:30-2; 8-11:30 a. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	19.72	15.20	10 a. m. to 7 p. m.
PCJ	Eindhoven, Holland	19.71	15.22	Wed., Sat., Sun., 7:30-10:30 a. m.
	Radio Coloniale, Paris	25.60	11.72	6-10 a. m.
GSI	Daventry, England	19.66	15.26	Experimental, 12:15-2:15 p. m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	19.64	15.27	10 a. m. to 5 p. m.
W2XAD	Schenectady, N. Y.	19.56	15.34	10:30 a. m.-4 p. m.
HAS-3	Budapest, Hungary	19.52	15.37	Sundays, 9-10 a. m.
DJE	Zeesen, Germany	16.80	17.76	8 to 11:30 a. m.
PHI	Huizen, Holland	16.87	17.77	7:30-10:30 a. m. except Tues. and Wed.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	16.87	17.78	8 to 9 a. m.
GSG	Daventry, England	16.86	17.79	6-8:45 a. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna.	13.92	21.54	8 to 10 a. m.

Note—Part II of Transmission Four, 4 to 5:45 p. m., from Daventry, England, this month will be directed toward North America via either 15.14-meg. GSF or 9.58-meg. GSC.

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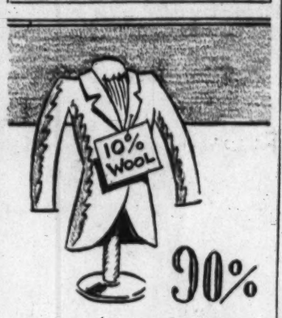
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Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

86

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Can an adverb modify a conjunction? (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. Did Shakespeare write this line: "Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast" (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. Did Jesus have any brothers? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. Are there more than 300 lemons in the average crate? (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. Do more flags fly on the United States Capitol when Congress is in session than when it is adjourned? (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. Are all of the following words misspelled: dissention, engin, symetry, Carribean, liquify? (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. Is there a governmental agency where mutilated paper money may be redeemed? (*Yes..... No.....*)

8. May a woman citizen in England vote, on reaching the age of 21? (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. Are blue-white gem diamonds harder than black diamonds? (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. Can anything be done to prevent a scum forming on cocoa and chocolate? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

Brevities

Detroit News: A mass of 600 tons of rock fell from Gibraltar into the sea. What ever became of the old-fashioned Gibraltar that had the strength of an insurance company?

Life: Another sign of prosperity in our town is the number of new two-car garages that are being built with homes.

Daily Features

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Oilcloth Coverings

A YOUNG man bought several rolls of different-colored oilcloths. Then he supplied himself with good scissors, colored tacks, and a hammer, and started out to re-cover the tables and washstands of housewives.

He found his best sales in the rural districts, where farm women use many coverings of oilcloth to save washing. He now has added a number of rubber articles to his supply kit, and finds sale for many novelties such as shoe bags made from oilcloth, clothespin bags, and big aprons. Betty R. L.

In Lighter Vein

Still Famous

A society woman on a transcontinental train was approached by another, who, all smiles, exclaimed, "Why, my dear, how wonderful to find you here!" and then proceeded to indulge in intimate reminiscences, concluding, "—and my brother was mentioning you just the other day!"

The first, who could not remember where she had met the second, said in a panic: "Yes—yes—your brother! What—what is he doing now?"

The second looked puzzled, then she stiffened. "He is still," she said, icily, "President of the United States."—*Montreal Star.*

The New Champ

A stranger, was dining in Aberdeen. When the meal was over he handed the waiter a penny tip.

The waiter looked at the coin in his hand. "Do ye ken, mister," he said, "that the champion miser in Aberdeen gies me tuppence?"

The stranger held out his hand smilingly. "Here," he said, "shake hands with the new champion."—*Answers.*

Looking Ahead

Early in December the following notice appeared in a bookseller's windows in Scotland: "Buy your Christmas gift books now, so that you may read them before posting."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Sign

Marie: "Are they in love?"

Mozie: "They must be. She listens to him describe a ball game and he listens to her telling how her cousin's new dress was made."—*Pathfinder.*

Quotation for Today

IN THE morning when thou risest unwillingly, let this thought be present: I am rising to the work of a man; why then am I dissatisfied if I am going to do the things for which I exist and for which I was brought into the world?—MARCUS AURELIUS.

"Smile, Please"



Sent to Monitor Camera Club by E. E. Magee, Klamath Falls, Ore.

That Black Box in the Camera Man's Hands Doesn't Look Much Like Anything to Eat, So the Pup, With a Faint Spark of Interest, Plumps Down and Anxiously Waits for the Ordeal to End.

FACTS *about the* BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

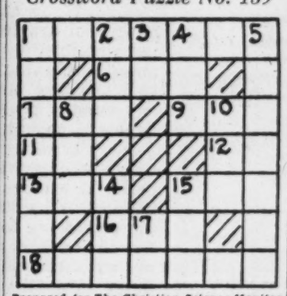
Mysia

DURING the course of his second missionary journey, Paul preached in both Phrygia and Galatia. It is evident that he had planned to follow this by evangelistic work in the Roman province of "Asia"; but, since he was "forbidden by the Holy Ghost" to do this, he proceeded in a northerly direction "to Mysia" (Acts 16:7), a district which was situated in the northwestern part of Asia Minor.

At this point he and his companions "assayed to go into Bithynia"; but again "the Spirit suffered them not" (*ibid.*), so they made their way to Troas, passing through Mysia on the way, but undertaking no preaching there, as far as we know.

It is hard to cite the exact boundaries of Mysia, for they were proverbially vague; but both Troas and the neighboring town of Assos (Acts 20:13f.) were accounted as being in this region.

Crossword Puzzle No. 139



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Feel a tremulous motion
6—Game at cards
7—Babylonian god
9—Moccasin-like shoe
11—Musical note
12—Pronoun
13—Silkworm
15—Cuckoo
16—Covering
18—Stringed instrument

Down

1—Vivid representation
2—Sick
3—Preposition
4—Summit
5—Obtain
8—Part of the head
10—Beard of wheat
14—Freeze
15—Monkey
17—Morindin dye

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



The Littlest One

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ardmore, Okla.

FOR a year the girls of the 4-H Farm Clubs had planned and worked for their annual camping trip; and when the opening day arrived, they came to the appointed place laden with clothing and bedding, and with jars of fruit and vegetables, jellies and jams, pickles and all the other things that had been approved by the committee in charge.

One mother had brought her two daughters, but she had been able to muster only enough equipment for one to remain. So in all the preparation of that eager, happy crowd, the smallest of them all struggled bravely to dry her tears.

"Mother, must I go back home and miss it all?" she sobbed.

"You have but the one dress, dear," the mother said, "and no shoes."

Quick ears heard what was said; and from every side came generous offers to provide this or that article necessary to complete an outfit for the littlest girl.

The unselfishly proffered aid was joyously accepted; and during the exciting days which followed, the radiance of that one small face and the knowledge that the campers were responsible for her keen enjoyment, added such happiness to their pleasure, that they all realized they were seeing a fulfillment of the aim of every 4-H Club, to "make the best better."

And the sundial was kept busy from dawn to dusk recording sunny hours.

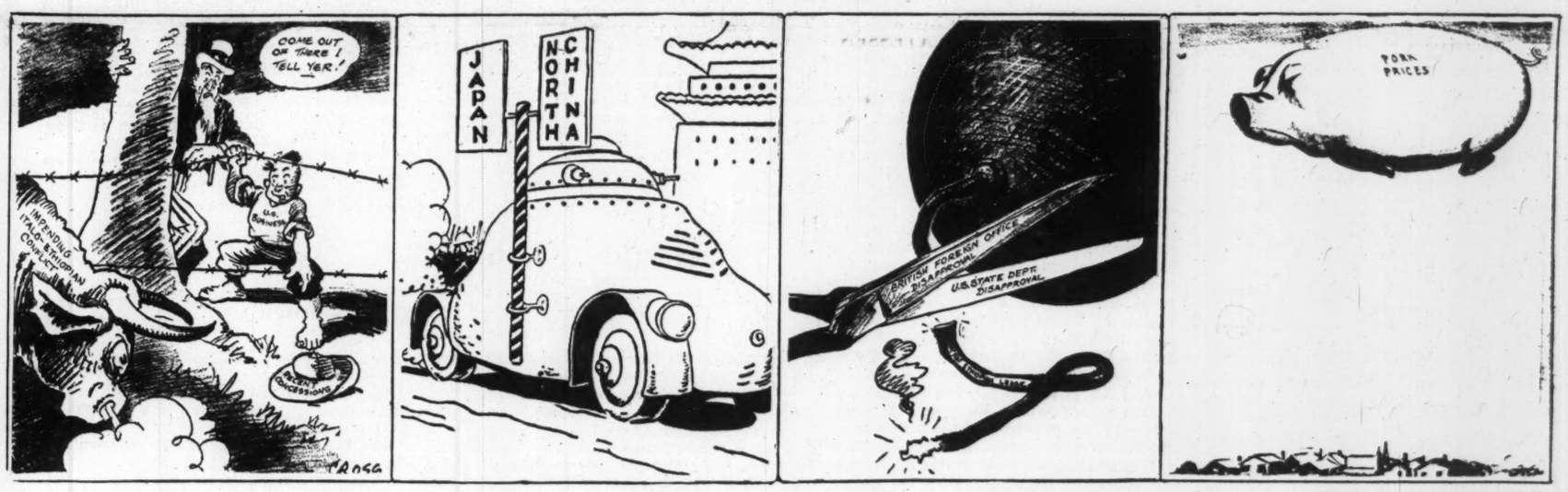
Alcohol a Remover

ALCOHOL will remove grass stains from summer clothes.

It will also remove summer clothes, also spring and winter clothes, not only from the man who drinks it, but also from his wife and children. It will also remove household furniture from the house and eatables from the pantry; the smile from the face of his wife, and the happiness from the home.

As a remover, alcohol has few equals!—*The National, Lucy Webb Hayes Training School.*

Cartoons of the Week



—Cross in Nashville Evening Tennessean
At His Own Risk

—Moscow Izvestia, Russia
Shifting Boundaries

—Scott in Portland Oregonian
Cancellation—None Too Soon

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post Dispatch
Also Exploring the Stratosphere

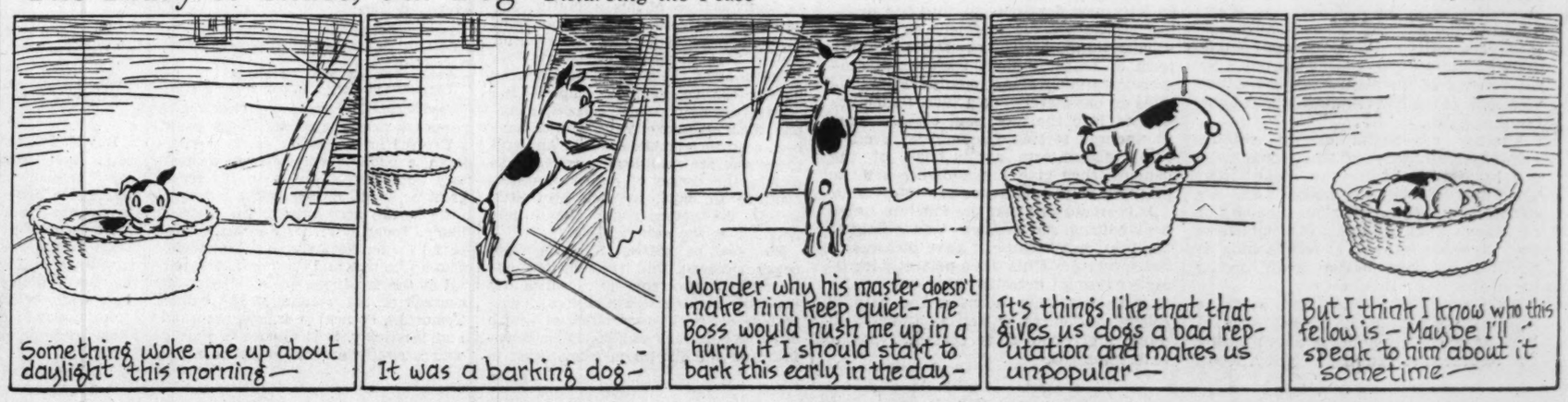
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby Is Happy, That's the Main Thing*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Disturbing the Peace*

By CARMACK



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Geneva Triangle

SIR SAMUEL HOARE'S strong speech in support of the League of Nations puts Great Britain firmly in the forefront of the demand for collective action to prevent war in Ethiopia. Undoubtedly the Foreign Secretary was expressing the aspirations and the determination of the British people. Probably no country is so actively devoted to the maintenance of peace. Britain's part in any application of sanctions would be not only the most necessary but the most hazardous. The British navy would be the chief instrument and the far-flung Empire the most exposed. Yet the British people are ready to take the risk. They ask only that the other League members join in.

France is the second member of the triangle. Paris has made some commitments to Rome, the nature of which is not exactly known, but they are apparently promises of freedom of action in East Africa. They were given to buy Italian support for France as against Germany. Paris manifestly fears that repudiation of those promises would bring Rome and Berlin together.

Italy completes the triangle. Her purpose is clear. Mussolini, by threats or by war, intends to add to Italy's African domain. By propaganda and agitation in a controlled press and by war maneuvers he has built up Italian passions and is using them as a pawn in his bargaining at Geneva. He must have something to satisfy the Italian people. But as Sir Samuel said in his speech, "the justice of a claim is not necessarily in proportion to the national passions which are aroused in support of it." The British Government has announced its willingness to consider Italy's economic needs. However, it does not want to measure those needs by the yardstick of warlike feeling, much of it synthetically produced.

Yet what can Britain do? The trouble in Ethiopia, as in Manchuria, is that the nations interested in collective maintenance of peace did not see the necessity for making adjustments before war fever with all its pressure and prejudice arrived to make any concessions look like surrender. In the transition period between international anarchy and the establishment of an effective international government, nations are most of the time more awake to their own particularist interests than to their general stake in law and order. Only three months ago Britain herself forsook the collective system by a separate arms agreement with Germany which virtually scrapped one section of the peace treaties.

Today Britain sees clearly that her collective interests are greater than her selective interests. But what can she do now? For a century her naval dominance in the Mediterranean has kept Italian ambitions from wandering far afield. Today the rise of air armaments has changed that situation. Britain rates herself as sixth in strength in the air. Vital links in her Mediterranean chain could be broken by Italian planes.

What other recourse has Britain? Can she enlist the small nations of the League for an application of sanctions without active help from France? How far will Britain go? And how far will France go? Can France afford to forfeit British support in order to retain Italy's? Sir Samuel Hoare was putting the decision to Premier Laval when he called the League "the main bridge between the United Kingdom and the Continent." The answers to these questions may lie in the answer to another: How far will the third member of this triangle go? Unfortunately, Mussolini appears more desperate than either of the other two.

The whole experience should help the nations—including the United States—to see that their interest in peace is a continuing, vital interest, and that it cannot be maintained effectively by habitual absorption in a selfish, selective purpose and an eleventh hour rush to collective methods.

Visiting at Home

I cannot afford to take a week-end trip this fall, so when Saturday comes I imagine I am a visitor from New York and have a good time seeing interesting places at home.

THE BOSTON elevator boy who uttered this philosophy of contentment has learned something priceless about living. The power of the observation to transform familiar localities into regions throbbing with interest is here put to successful test.

By detaching oneself, as it were, from the local approach to points of historic and literary significance, these places acquire a sharper focus and impart a deeper impression upon the memory. The effect of quaint architecture, of unusual downtown perspectives, and the flavor of public gardens and museums are heightened by the process of temporarily adopting the viewpoint of the traveler from without the familiar gates.

Another city-bound dweller obtains mental refreshment and wholesome exercise by viewing home-town scenes from the angle of the sketchbook user. He seldom attempts drawing, but the habit of earlier years lingers enough to emphasize the difference between merely looking at worth-while objects and really seeing them.

Both these individuals find that the imagination can be used creatively at little or no cost in money when exploring the resources of familiar neighborhoods. As in countless other outlets of human curiosity and cultural pursuits, it soon appears that knowledge of even one's everyday surroundings is highly superficial, and that "homeside" visiting is every whit as profitable as vicarious fireside travels with companionable pages.

A Spanking Recovery

UNDER the emphatic influence of spanking, nearly any little boy will promise to be good. And so sincere does his discomfort make him feel about his promise that he cannot imagine himself ever again misbehaving.

Much of the comment with which we endured the earlier stages of our economic spanking was as fervently sincere as the little boy's "I'll be good." We became aware that prosperity must be built up from the bottom on a basis of purchasing power instead of being expected to seep down from the top. We admitted that too much money had gone to dividends and too little to wages. We confessed that profit margins had increased whereas prices to consumers should have decreased. We saw that our spanking might have been avoided had we known that a mass-production economy depended on mass purchasing power. And we vowed that the new prosperity should be built on sounder foundations than our late lamented boom had been.

So it is with mixed feelings that we watch recovery reports burgeoning. Prosperity is coming. But it is beginning at the top. "This business pick-up is restoring confidence to the well-to-do classes." But the workers are waiting. Pay rises do not equal rises in the cost of living. They never did in the past, but we had hoped they would in the future. In fact, we thought we had learned that they must. Re-employment is not proportionate to the increase in business because machines are more efficient. But machines only produce. They do not consume. And in a mass-production economy, consumption is the key to continuing prosperity. Spanking had seemed to make this point unforgettable.

But recovery is coming. It is on its way down from the top. And it is better that way than not at all. Only there are questions. Are we going to be spanked for enjoying the same kind of prosperity as has always brought punishment in the past? Or are we going to make up our minds to "be good" soon enough before another spanking is due?

The Road to Dictatorship

WHEN Governor Curley of Massachusetts gained control of the Executive Council yesterday through the confirmation of Philip J. Russell, Democrat, the Curley mastery became more definitely established in the State.

Governor Curley's rapid assumption of control over the state departments and over the Legislature has suggested to many that the stuff of dictatorship is here. People may scoff at warnings that Massachusetts would find itself in the same strait-jacket as that imposed on Louisiana. But is not the lesson of Louisiana that the electorate must be wise before the fact? Protection against dictatorship lies in swift action while the people still possess their civil liberties.

It is a long path to dictatorship; many elected representatives of the people must be turned into vassals; the dictator himself probably must be endorsed by the electorate as he consolidates his power. The very act of returning these vassals to office and of endorsing the man ambitious for personal rule makes the electorate an accessory to its own downfall.

The lesson of Louisiana is to make the voters in every town, city, state, and even in the nation, democracy conscious. At the very suggestion of a rule disrespectful of the democratic institutions and civil liberties, the electorate should leap into action, demanding a change of control. Louisiana was a warning—a suggestion to substitute foresight for hindsight, a lesson to use the organs of democracy before they are paralyzed by dictatorship.

A dictatorship under a democracy is above all a monument to the corruptibility, the apathy, or the indifference of the voters.

Cruelty to Audiences

THE protest against employment of a performing dog in a London theatrical show has raised again the question of cruelty to animals in the entertainment world, especially in the cinema.

The cinema, indeed, has introduced an entirely new development into the problem of the proper treatment of animals in entertainment. The cinema is the only form of entertainment that shows animals apparently being tortured. Film animals do not merely "do a turn"; they are worked into the plot, and often appear to undergo terrific discomforts. Even if these discomforts are a trick of the camera, they give the audience sadistic pleasure only, and hence are intolerable.

It is an old jibe that the Puritans hated bear-baiting, not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators. This was a perfectly legitimate cause for detesting bear-baiting, for it is demoralizing to enjoy the pain of others. Audiences as well as animals require protection from certain types of entertainment.

Ethiopia on the Eve

Book News of the Day

ETHIOPIA has ceased to be a land of mystery. The spate of books which has burst upon the world since Mussolini embarked upon his adventure has put an end to any secrets which this undeveloped country in northeast Africa might contain.

Ladislas Farago's account of conditions in Ethiopia, ABYSSINIA ON THE EVE (London: Putnam. 10s. 6d. net), is the work of a highly trained correspondent. It is a book of facts and observations stated objectively. Fresh from the scene of action, the author carries events up to May of this year. So swiftly does the scene change, however, that in the intervening months developments have taken place which already would necessitate slight alterations in the book.

The mysterious oil and mineral concession negotiated by the Emperor and representatives of American capital, for instance. Mr. Farago discovered every conceivable kind of concession—a concession for a bus route in Addis Ababa, the buses not running yet; an electric light concession, no sign of its coming into operation; a road concession, only in the paper stage; an American oil concession, regarding which, he adds, the Americans "have left the country for good."

The Emperor, obviously, adopted a friendly attitude toward this able correspondent, permitting him to attend functions available to few, to inspect the schools and the army, and even to come into close contact with confidential advisers. Despite this, it is only fair to say Mr. Farago has not allowed the generosity of his host to prevent him from recording unfavorable factors, social and political, in Ethiopia.

Frankly he shows the rift between the Crown Prince and the Emperor, and he indicates that Haile Selassie is now paving the way for one of his other sons, Prince Makonnen, to succeed to the throne. Indeed, the young Prince is already playing an important part in politics, while the Crown Prince lives in semiexile as governor of an unimportant province.

Although talk of war was rife when Mr. Farago visited Ethiopia he was allowed to inspect the troops, and on them he has interesting light to throw. Incidentally he found the guardsmen's pay $1.50 a month (4 talers); and their keep has to come out of that.

THE ABYSSINIAN JOURNEY, by Marcel Griaule (London: John Miles. 8s. 6d. net), is the narrative of a French natural scientist, who set out to obtain information and specimens of interest for French museums. His journey was made several years ago, but it was made into the lesser known parts of the country. As a result he is able to furnish interesting details of the customs and habits of the people. Unfortunately there is a vagueness about his descriptions which retards the reader's interest. This may be due in a measure to the translation. M. Griaule's book was awarded the Prix Gringoire.

W. W. C.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Little Worlds We Build

By Frank L. Perrin

OCCASIONALLY we, the travelers, the casual observers, the inquisitive students, the unofficial appraisers and analysts, pause to look about us that we may take account of the work of men's hands. Those of us who have traveled some distance in our journey have discovered that it is well to look as we go, for it has been impressed upon us that if we postpone our observations until such time as we may come again, the landmarks, great or small, may have been removed or replaced by others.

It is written, as we all easily recall: "Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it: except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain." I imagine that when those words were first spoken or written they were not taken seriously. During all the centuries since that time, down through generation after generation of the sons of men, their truthfulness and full significance seem to have been never fully realized or appreciated. Men continue to build their own little worlds, their fragile houses after their own design and by their own handiwork. The marchers, the travelers, the careless or casual observers, conforming to the custom of their forebears, pause only long enough to note the downfall and wreckage, and pass along, going their several ways.

* * *

No people of whom we have a record in modern profane history have been in a position to observe, as intimately and as closely as those of this generation, the fulfillment of this sacred pronouncement. In quick succession, since that eventful day in 1914 when the Old World was called to arms, the citadels, the towering houses, the geographical empires, the private worlds of kings, despots, dictators, the possessors of vast fortunes, have been seen to crumble and fall. And still those who are ambitious to rule and to dictate the course of action of others continue to build, in their own little worlds, the houses which they vainly hope will be their strongholds.

Who shall be greatest? Since the world began, perhaps, this has been the unsolved and unsolvable query which has led those seeking to establish and perpetuate personal power, either of wealth or position, to their own inevitable downfall. And still the lesson seems never to have been learned. An event of the last few days adds another proof to the accumulating volume of corroborating, but possibly not convincing testimony which the world may still refuse to accept as evidence that the centuries-old rule is the infallible and ever-operative rule. He is greatest who best serves, not himself, but his neighbors and fellows.

In a southern city an ingenious and courageous builder, strong, defiant, ambitious and measurably resourceful, leaves unfinished and tenantless the circumscribed world in which he reigned. In California a modern captain of industry, momentarily secure, as he believed, in the possession of vast wealth the title to which some had discredited, recently surrendered his scepter and his self-fashioned crown of authority. Meanwhile he left to others the answer to be made to the plea of a former member of the high command in his political machine now disgraced and discredited, for succor and sympathy in the hour of his distress.

* * *

And still the ambitious but unheeding builders build and the tireless, curious and casually observing marchers march. Those who still strive to be greatest toy with empires, with the destinies and lives of millions of their own people and those of the larger world beyond. The wisdom of the ages should, it would seem, warn them of the folly, the futility, the certain end of their adventure. The inevitable hour awaits. Grey's immortal lines express it thus:

> The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
> And all that beauty, all that wealth ere gave,
> Await alike the inevitable hour.
> The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

And still the world marches on. A puppet, a prince, a master of the sword, a Croesus in his marble castle, a charlatan, a public enemy, rises to momentary authority or power in his realm, great or small. He builds his house, his little world, according to his taste or liking. Today it towers and scintillates, grandly, forebodingly or grotesquely. Those who pass and observe it may marvel at the greatness, the cleverness, the courage or the wisdom of the builder. Tomorrow, or next year, but eventually and inevitably, it is discovered that he who carelessly built did but labor in vain.

An Italian Hill Town



Dry Point by Job Nixon. From "Fine Prints of the Year, 1927."
Courtesy of Minton, Balch & Co., New York, and Halton & Co., London.

Expanding Italy

ROME

A "GRACIOUS LADY," who has helped me on more than one occasion in Vienna, told me she would be in Rome at the same time I was to be and kindly offered to give me any assistance she could there.

And she was as good as her word. Having lived in Italy for many years she knows the language and people very well and so was able to bring me into friendly contact with many Romans. I was on my way to Ethiopia to study the Italian-Ethiopian conflict and was eager at the start to learn the Italian point of view directly from Italian sources.

"Do you want to meet military men or state officials or 'artists'?" the "gracious lady" inquired.

"What's an 'artist'?" I asked.

"Oh, they're musicians, painters, sculptors, actors and the like."

"Let's have one of them; they're better than professional patriots," I suggested.

"You'll find them just as patriotic as the soldiers," she retorted, "and more fiery, because they can express themselves better. In their minds this conflict represents a great drama for Italy and they describe it in a dramatic way."

* * *

Her predictions were right, as I learned a few hours later, when I met a gifted singer, Signor Giorgio, who was a personification of the emotions and aspirations of modern Italy.

At first he showed me Rome, old and new, by day and by night. I saw the emblems of the ancient empire mingled harmoniously with the achievements of the modern Fascist state. There was cleanliness and order, exceptionally well-dressed people, an absence of the signs of poverty, unusually good autobuses, and excellent stores, with a pervading atmosphere of progress and self-confidence.

One may enter the very buildings that were erected by the men who once ruled the whole western world. Rome's greatness still speaks eloquently from a hundred imposing ruins.

Nor is the modern city without its eloquence. It may take a proud place beside any metropolis in the world. It has built convenient dwellings for the poor, abounds in good water, excels in sport, has striking streets and squares, is served by unusually good trains, has attractive policemen, maintains a lively traffic without confusion or delay and is filled with genial people.

And my most charming host took us to his home and piano where he sang and played for us. For many years the "gracious lady" from Vienna had been almost as a member of his father's household and her reappearance as his guest seemed to unloose all the torrents of music within him.

For a long time I was forgotten; but even the grandest flights must come to earth again, so I was eventually rediscovered, and my host asked me: "Well, how did you like it?"

"That's the Italy I like best of all," I replied enthusiastically.

"And I, too," he commented thoughtfully. "But the other Italies are beautiful, also," he added. "Just as beautiful," he repeated, trying to convince himself.

"Which other Italies?"

"Oh, that of Fascism," he exclaimed. His eyes were again bright as when he was singing. "The Italy of order, progress, roads, fields, machines, well-cared-for children, health, education. The Italy of Fascist youth, Fascist sport, Fascist capital, Fascist labor and Fascist beauty, that Italy which is winning its place as one of the greatest of the great powers!"

His patriotism had seized him with the same ecstasy as his music a few minutes earlier and he added dramatically, "That third Italy is beautiful, too, overseas Italy, colonial Italy, the Italy of war!" That last exclamation came as a thunderclap, as some overpowering climax in a grand opera.

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He paused a moment, brushed his straight black hair back from his high forehead and suddenly leaning toward me asked: "Which American state are you from?"

"Kansas," I said, wondering if he was going to hold that against me.

"See," he shouted, almost springing from his chair: "See, you took it from the Indians!"

"Yes, but I hope you don't blame me for that," I pleaded.

"Blame you!" he cried. "Blame you? It is not for blame or for praise. It's history. It's progress. It was inevitable. You whites who could use it took it from the Indians who couldn't. Every capable race does that, and that's what we'll do in Ethiopia.

"Could any League of Nations stop you settlers from taking Kansas? And can any League stop us?

"We are the third largest nation in Europe, first after Russia and Germany. We are among the most densely populated countries and are poor in natural resources. We have got to expand. We have no second choice. And we shall. We have come to that point in our development. It is the edict of history."

He paused a moment as though preparing to mount to the supreme climax in his drama, then demanded: "And what is Ethiopia? It's a group of uncivilized tribes, dominated by a handful of despots. They can't govern themselves nor develop their land. We shall do it. We'll not annihilate the natives but let them prosper beside us. And neither the jealousy of England nor of any other power can stop us."

"Do you really believe that?" I asked.

"No, I don't believe it, I know it!"

"Will you go to hot Eritrea to help?"

"Of course," he cried. "We'll all go when Il Duce calls!"

I wonder if he will.

* * *

But it was two in the morning and seven hours later I had to appear for my Ethiopian visa so I took leave of my impressive host, who had given me so much pleasure and instruction.

He conducted the "gracious lady" through the moonlight to her place of abode and as I went through the streets of ancient Rome to my hotel I stood a long while before great charts hanging from a classic ruin which showed how Rome once dominated the whole known world.

R. H. MARKHAM

The Wide Horizon

Huey Long Puzzle Persists

By Frederick W. Carr

THERE were two Huey Longs—the one at Washington, the other at home in Louisiana. The first was liberal; the second reactionary. These differing Hueys may explain some of the dispute and confusion which have followed the Kingfish like the wake of a ship.

As a radical, the Senator was best known for his "Share the Wealth" doctrine. Washington and the Senate gave him a speaking ground of incomparably greater advantage than his remote state bordering the Gulf of Mexico. Within a few years he had so popularized his program that he numbered his followers by the millions and was credited with having forced President Roosevelt in part to adopt it.

Yet according to his brother, Julius, who was critical of Huey's tactics, "There is no written record to show that Huey Long Jr. ever thought of sharing the wealth until he went to the United States Senate, and I am sure he had no such thought."

At home in Louisiana the Senator has been dubbed backward because of holding up ratification of the national child labor amendment. During the past year he had enjoyed an astonishing control of the Legislature and passed a multitude of laws in half a dozen special sessions. But though Louisiana is one of the offending child labor states, he withheld the nod that would have lined his State up with the twenty-four that have endorsed this protection of children.

This summer one of his State's labor leaders caused a flurry when he wrote an open letter charging the Senator with indifference to labor legislation.

On the other hand, the Senator taxed business in his State as it has never been taxed before. The laws had been too lenient. Exemption from taxation for sawmill owners had been written into the State Constitution. Long came to be an expert in the application of taxes. He favored education with new revenues. He granted small farmers and householders a measure of exemption. But that was not new with Louisiana.

* * *

The legislation he did not pass is what has led the organized radicals to term him a reactionary at home.

Senator Long had no liking for Socialists and Communists. He did not, as they, stand for the abolition of the capitalistic system and the profit motive. He felt, his *friends remarked, that capitalism* was all right if properly adjusted. He offered his own homemade brand of radicalism to the nation.

In speaking to the masses, the Senator proved himself a great orator. He could search an audience of the poorer folks of Louisiana until he found what was in their hearts, could put it into words, and give it back to them. He learned that those who lacked, craved a larger share of wealth. He took the common yearning and made it into a national policy.

Independent opponents of the Senator in his home state charged his "share the wealth" activities were designed to popularize him with the needy of town and city. They claimed he wished to summon up a national political host for himself through an appeal to poverty.

Meanwhile you might stop at some derelict household on a country road of Louisiana, arrested by the circle of hopeless faces clustered at its doorway. Indoors you might find the food almost gone, no money, no hope of work, no prospect of relief. Still the family keeps a bright spot in its faith of Huey Long. Its beaten head perks up at his name to declare, "He's the poor man's friend."

The real enigma of Huey Long is probably condensed in that phrase. Was he a friend of the poor simply because he wanted to help them, as millions over the country believe today? Or was he a friend of the poor, as many critics in his home state assert, because he wanted to "politicalize" them to advance his public ambitions?

* * *

Wholly apart from this question, Senator Long did have a certain personal political "system." It was to "politicalize" what he touched when he thought it worth while to do so. This policy often bore two sides—the constructive and the purely political.

He liberally gave the public schools needed money, for instance, and then took a political supervision over the selection of every schoolteacher in the State. He could hire or fire any or all.

He bestowed munificent support on the state university and so glorified himself in that institution, which was no longer detached from politics, that it continually made new converts for him.

It was part of the Senator's system to reach out elsewhere, pick up something notably good, and introduce it into Louisiana after giving it, if it suited him, his own political adaptation. Thus he imported the name, but nothing else, of the "State Civil Service Commission."

In fact, nothing could have been more political than this legislation. It did not apply to a single state employee. Instead it empowered the state, controlled by Long, to discharge a local police or fire chief or other member of the force merely because he was politically offensive to the Senator. He used it twice for this purpose.

The useful and the political were tangled up in the Kingfish's curious career. The political will doubtless be winnowed out by time, and the good remain.